VOL. VIII.

. WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, JUNE 1, 1854.

NO. 387.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

For the National Era. LEONARD WRAY.

A ROMANCE OF MODERN HISTORY. By the author of "The Chronicles of the Bastile,"
"The Embassy," "The Yule Log," "Philip of
Lutetia," &c.

The New Holy Alliance.

Other personages besides kings, princes, and rulers, hold courts, have courtiers, and command homage. The world is wonderfully civil to the persons of whom it stands in need; nor is there a creature more oringing, fawning, and base in his humility, than the proud, ambitious political intriguer who is seeking to secure an ally. Greater, far, in such cases, than the delasion he is practicing upon the world is that

The Abbe La Grange was, in the estimation of the antique aristocracy of the Faubourg St. Germain, a man of deep humility and exemplary piety. Beyond the immediate circles of the Faubourg he was searcely known; except, indeed, in those of the clergy, over which he exercised a singular amount of influence. But in the Faubourg amount the all deverexercised a singular amount of influence. But in the Faubourg, amongst the old dowagers and their daughters, married and unmarried, who so well known, so popular as he, or so readily admitted to their privacy! He wanted yet some three or four years of fifty; was tall, well-built, and owned a magnificent leg, which, by some mysterious arrangement of his flowing robe, displayed itself on all occasions, whether he walked, or sat, or stood. Then, what a rosy face he had! and what brilliant teeth! He

"I am highly flattered by the condecension of the Holy Father," answered the Abbe, smile, and would a magnificent leg, which, by some mysterious arrangement of his flowing robe, displayed itself on all occasions, whether he walked, or sat, or stood. Then, what a roy face he had! and what brilliant teeth! He smiled often, too, which people attributed to his benevolence; and no doubt they were right. There were times, however, when he did not smile, and when that usually upunckered brow of his corrugated in a deep wrinkle between his sharp, small graye yes, and when those thim lips, bright as coral, became blanched and suddenly compressed, and the brilliant teeth firmly set. The Abbe did not look benevolent than, by any means.

He had risen to his present eminence through humility. It was the virtue he outlivated—the commodity he brought into the market of society. He lived on the second floor of a quietlooking house, in the Rue du Charche-Midia, in apartments quite searty in respect of furniture, but rich in their display of books; for the Abbe was a learned man, and an authority. The church quoted him, and some of his dog, mas were amongst her recognised guides or salvation. His only resident domestic, was a Sister of Charity, named Sister Bertha, whom the goesips of the neighborhood pronounced as being much too young and too handsome to the other hand, she was yowed to the Churchs and the Abbe was her confessor; so what could be said, after that.

pulers, hold courts, have courtiers, and command homage. The world is wonderfully civil to the persons of whom it stands in need; nor is there a creature more oringing, fawning, and base in his humility, than the proud, ambitious political intriguer who is seeking to source an ally. Greater, far, in such cases, than the delucion he is practicing upon the world, is thin the pursuit of his object, reconciles him to this moral swindle; and so the world both with which he cheats himself. Success, alone, in the pursuit of his object, reconciles him to this moral swindle; and so the world both on this moral swindle; and so the world both on this moral swindle; and so the world both on this moral swindle; and so the world both of him as he strute abroad in his peacock's feathers, he care little to know he is in reality only a daw.

And the man sought after? It is, thinks he, agoodly thing to be in request. How bare, thom have, he is himself the hearts of those who want his aid! How he chuckles as he reads their motives, as in a book; and what a heap of contempt does he treasure up against the solf-seekers; oblivious altogether that, not lees than they, he is himself tharketing his influence for a selfish and, and that they who buy have set a price upon him.

Verily this world of ours is sadly full of these contradictions.

The Abbe La Grange was, in the estimation of the antique aristocracy of the Faubourg St.

March of the first of the first

WOLL VIII.

WASHINGTON, THURSIAY, UNDE 1, 1854.

The state of the stat

Wm. Alcorn, 826 Lombard street Philadelphia. J. A. Innis, Salem, Massachusetts. C. A. Wall, Worcester, Massachusetts.

AGENTS

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H. B. Knight, 48 Beekman street, New York

H. B. Knight, 48 Beekman street, New York.

THE DEED DONE-HOW IT WAS DONE-A RE-

The Nebraska Bill, as it came from the Sen ate, only omitting the Clayton amendment, passed the House last night at eleven o'clock, by a vote of 113 to 100. How the thing was done may be learned from the clear, condensed report of the Intelligencer, which we transfer to our columns. By whom it was done may be ascortained by examining, first, the year and mays, on the motion to go into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union; secondly, those on the question of the final passage of the Bill, together with the analysis we have prepared of those votes.* Some of the gentlenen from the North, who voted in the negative on the final passage, did so chiefly for the purpose of retaining their position among their and preliminary motions, on which the minority struggled so manfully against the despotism of the majority, they either declined to vote, or acted with the majority, being unwilling to break with the Administration, or, really indif-ferent to the Bill. For the sake of enlightening the People on this point, we have classified of the Union, and on the final passage of the measure: they will see several names, recorded in the negative on the latter motion, recorded in the affirmative en the former!

This important Bill, containing, we believe no fewer than forty sections, has been forced through, under the pressure of the gag, with out any opportunity having been afforded to consider it section by section, and subject it in its details to amendment. Let us recapitulate.

Monday, May 8th, it was taken up, by the unprecedented process of laying aside, one by one, seventeen intervening bills on the calendar, many of them of the greatest practical im-

Tuesday and Wednesday were devoted to one-hour speeches on the general subject of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise.

Thursday, in the beginning of the session

the policy of the gag was commenced, by a mo-tion of Mr. Richardson to close debate the next day at twelve o'clock. This movemeet was defeated by the noble resistance of the minority, skilfully availing itself of the rules of the House. and after a struggle of thirty-six hours, the

Saturday it again met; but, after a partial renewal of the contest, an adjournment took place till Monday, when the majority so far modified its gag-policy as to agree to a postponement of the special order (the Pacific Railway) till Wednesday week, and the closure of the debate on the Nebraka Bill the following Saturday at 12 o'clock; it being the general nuderstanding that the consideration of the Bill should then proceed under the rules which provide for amendments to each section of any Bill, accompanied by five-minutes' speeches.

The gag-policy, even with this modification, was so offensive that the majority deemed it necessary to override the rules and precedents of the House to compel assent to it. It is right to say, that although the conduct of the Speaker throughout the protracted struggle has been generally fair and impartial, there were two instances in the proceedings, Monday, the 15th man with Southern principles is installed in instances in the proceedings, months, in which his decisions, repugnant to prethe majority.

The first we noticed a few days ago, but, to complete our rapid review, we repeat it now. The House had suspended the rules. Mr. Richardson had submitted his resolution to close debate, demanding the previous question. Before it was seconded, Mr. Washburne moved a call of the House. The Speaker ruled this motion out of order. Now, this was in direct contradiction of the ruling of Mr. Speaker Cobb. February 18th, 1850. Mr. Doty had submitted a resolution, obnexious to some Southern members and damanded the previous question. Before it was seconded, Mr. Inge oved a call of the House. The motion was entertained and put by the Chair, and a call of The second, we present for the first

contrasting the decision in this case, with two previous decisions by the same Speaker: House of Representatives, April 15, 1852-(Mr. Boyd, Speaker.)

The Compromise resolutions of Col. Jack-son, of Georgia, with Mr. Hillyer's amendment, being before the House, Mr. Edgerton, of Ohio, moved that put, it was decided in the negative.

The question then recurred on the for the previous question, it was seconded, And the question was then put, "Shall the

main question be now put?"

It was decided in the affirmative. Mr. Averett, of Virginia, moved that the esolution and amendment be laid on the table.

Motion entertained, and decided in the negative, and the House again refused to lay on

At this time (Congressional Globe, vol. 2, p. 980.) Mr. Averett ipquired if his motion was in order. The Speaker said, it is in order.

July 17, 1852. Bill (No. 300) to admit railroad iron free of duty, was before the House, and Mr. George W. Jones moved that it be laid on the table.

The question recurring on the moder to the Committee of Ways and Mr. Mace withdrew that motion, and moved it be committed to the Committee of the Whol House on the state of the Union, and printed and moved the previous question; pending th

demand for which,
Mr. Dean moved that the bill be laid or the table. Motion entertained, and decided in the affirmative.—See House Journal, 1st Ses

esentatives, May 15, 1854.—(Mr. Boyd, Speaker.) Ison's resolution to close debate

notion was made to adjo

As to the case first cited, it is an exact pr dent for Mr. Washburn's motion.

The Speaker made his decision on Mr. W.'s motion before objection by any member was

practice of the House, warrants the motion lay on the table, under the circumstances If the Speaker had so ruled, motions to

on the table, adjourn, and adjourn over, might have been alternated without end. We do not charge the Speaker with dishon esty or intentional unfairness, but it is impossible to explain these contradictory decisions, except on the supposition of a strong bias acting insensibly on his judgment.

But even this ruling would have left the minority still comparatively free. Hence, the pponents of the Bill to stand upon.

Mr. Meacham had appealed from the

ion of the Speaker, that his motion to lay upon the table was out of order; Mr. Morgan had asked to be excused from voting on the appeal. Mr. Clingman raised the point of order, that no motion to excuse could be entertained. The Speaker overruled this point, calling the attention of the House to various dents where similar motions had been entained, after the previous question had been seconded, and the main question ordered to be

House knew it just as well as the Speaker, but the Speaker, reversed his judgment, and trampled upon all precedent, by a vote of 94

After this, the minority was ridden over, and the gag-policy, as modified by Mr. Richardson, was carried through.

The next step was the closure of the debate ast Saturday, at 12 o'clock—that is, the termination of the general discussion by one-hour speeches. The Bill in its several parts was now to be considered, read section by section, amended, &c. As forty sections must be gone through, each one being open to amendment, it was evident that many weeks would be consumed in the work of consideration. Of the mendments moved to the first section last Satorday, our readers are fully apprized. They were test amendments, and the votes given upon them defined the position of the majority, denonstrating that the Bill does not embody the Principle of Non-Intervention, or the doctrin of Popular Sovereignty, and that its supporters were unwilling to declare that it confers or

the Territorial Legislatures the right to legislate on Slavery. The majority would not con descend to discuss the amendments, or to re ceive any suggestions of improvement from the minority. Their purpose was to make a show of forbearance, by allowing one day to be consumed with motions to amend, and then, by coup de main, to force the Bill through, the fol lowing Monday.

This brings us to the final proceedings

esterday, when the gag-policy was consum mated. This was done through the instru mentality chiefly of Mr. Olds, of Ohio, Chair state of the Union. Whenever such action is man with Southern principles is installed in men dislike to do.

into Committee, moved to strike out the enact ing clause of the pending bill. Recollect, only the first of the forty sections of the bill ha yet been under consideration. The effect of Mr. Stephene's motion, if passed, would be, exclude all further amendments, and, under the of the bill. The next step would be for the Committee to rise, and report accordingly to the House. The previous question was then to be demanded by Mr. Richardson, under the operation of which the report would be voted lown by the friends of the bill, and then Mr. Richardson would move his substitute, spring the previous question, excluding all amendments, and force a direct vote upon it. In this way, Mr. Edgerton's substitute, the bill of the last session, passed by so large a majority in the House, would be shut out, as well as all other efforts of the minority to modify or amend the bill. All this appeared from the oold explanation by Mr. Stephens of his ob-

Now, this 119th rule of the House was pass ed, we believe, in the year 1822, and has long a majority, at any time, to exclude all amend- while the other was absent, and California. ents from any bill whatever; in other words. to prevent all deliberate, enlightened, legislaion. Of course, the point was made, that the motion of Mr. Stephens was out of order; but Mr. Olds, appealing from the uniform practice of the House, in other words, its common law, to an obsolete rule, overruled the point, and

the motion of Mr. Stephens prevailed.

A motion that the Committee rise was then taken by tellers—yeas 102, nays 2—no quorum. Now, what is the duty of the Chair-

"Whenever the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, or the Committee of the Whole House, finds itself without a quorum, the Chairman SHALL CAUSE THE ROLL OF THE House to be called, and thereupon the Committee shall rise, and the Chairman SHALL REPORT THE NAMES OF THE ABSERTEES

TO THE HOUSE, WHICH SHALL BE ENTERED ON THE JOURNAL. Dec. 18, 1847. The Committee of the Whole on the state of the Umon, yesterday found itself, on a motion to rise, without a quorum, and Dr. Olds, the Chairman, was therefore bound to cause the roll to be called, and, the Committee then rising, He did neither-he grossly violated fusing to order the roll to be called, and by the rule, and outraged the Con

to do, when no such instructions had been bject Dr. Olds to a severe reprimand, if not

are just, we copy from the official report in the

Union had, according to order, he the state of the Union generally under consideration, and particularly House bill No. 236, to organize the Territories of Nebraska and Kansas, and had directed hims to report the same back to the House, with a recommendation to strik out the enacting portion of the bill."

We know not by what authority the repor

or has inserted in parenthesis the remark, or there was no quorum. "A quorum is no necessary," said the Chairman, "to enable the Committee to rise." True, but a quorum is necessary to enable the Committee to rise, and report its action to the House. Dr. Olds declared that the Committee had directed him to re port the bill back to the House, with a recom mendation to strike out the enacting portion of it. The official record in the Globe shows that the Committee did no such thing, for on the motion to rise and report its action, no quorum

From the beginning to the end of the tran action, the course of the Chairman was marked by usurpation of 'power, breach of privi lege, and total disregard of the facts as the existed. But all this was necessary to consu mate the system of gag-policy pre-det and pre-arranged.

Of the proceedings in the House, we she now only remark, that they were characterize by the same despotism of the majority—the have marked the conduct of the supporters of

the Bill during the last two weeks. The minority ought to expose the whole transaction, so as to vindicate their own action, show the lawlessness of their opponents, and prevent the People from being mystified by a sophistry which will seek to hide the enormit of the acts of the majority, under a complica ted mass of rules, precedents, and decisions.

ANALYSIS OF THE VOTE ON THE NEBRASKA

We gave the names of the affirmative as negative voters on the Nebraska bill in the House on yesterday. The following table will be interesting, as it shows an analysis which be interesting, as it should.

will be readily comprehended.

Washington Union.

Washington Union.
On the passage of the bill (H. R. No. 236) to
"organize the Territories of Nebraska and
Kansas."

Absent

States.			Whole No Reps.	-		Tray.		voting.	
				Dem.	Whig.	Dem.	Whig.	Dem.	Whig.
Maine	1.		6	1	-	2	3	-	-
New Hampshire			3	1	-	2	-	-	-
Vermont -			3	-	-	1	3	-	-
Massachusetts			11	-	111	1	9	-	1
Rhode Island -			2	-	-	2	-	-	-
Connecticut -			4	1	-	.3	-	1	1 2
New York .			33	9	-	12	10		1
New Jersey -			5	2	-	2	-1	-	-
Pennsylvania -			25	11	-	5	9	-	-
Delaware .			1	1	1-	-	-	-	-
Maryland -			6	4	-	1	=	-	2
Virginia -			13	11	-	1	-	1	-
North Carolina			8	4	2	1	2	-	-
South Carolina		-	6	3	-	-	-	3 2	-
Georgia			8	4	2	-	-	2	
Alabama -			7	6		1 1 1	-		_
Mississippi -			5	4	-			ī	-
Louisiana -			•4	3	-	-	1	h -	-
Ohio			21	4	-	7	8	1	. 1
Kentucky .			10	4	4	-	-	1	1
Tennessee -			10	4	2	-	4	-	-
Indiana		-	11	7	-	2	1	ī	-
Illinois			9	7 3 2 2 2 1	-	1	4	1	1
Missouri			7	2	3	1	-	-	1
Arkansas			2	2	-	-		-	-
Michigan			4	2	-	2	-	1 500	-
Florida		-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Texas			2	2	-			-	-
Iowa			2	1	0	2	-	-	1
Wisconsin -		1	2 3 2	-	-	2	-	1	1
California .			2	2	-	-	-	-	-
Total .			234	99	14	45	55	13	8

Hon. Linn Boyd, of Kentucky, Speaker, did RECAPITULATION. gall-2. Total, 43. NEGATIVE.

Democrats from the Northern States Democrats from the Southern States Whigs from the Northern States Whigs from the Southern States -Negative Democrats from the Northern States
Democrats from the Southern States
Whigs from the Northern States Whigs from the Southern States -Absentees, and those not voting

ocrats from the Northern States

Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Wisconsin, have escaped the dishonor of a si gle vote for the Bill.

been obsolete, having been superseded by the

A majority of the delegation from every
five minutes rule, and the uniform practice of free State voted against the measure, except the House under it for years. If it is to be from Michigan, whose vote was equally div onsidered binding, then the five minutes rule | ded, Indiana, which gave a majority forvirtually annulled, and it is in the power of Iowa, one of whose members voted for whom attaches the unenviable distinction being the only free State which presented an ndivided front in favor of this act of bad

The majority of the Democratic Represe atives from every free State voted against the Bill, except from New Jersey and Michigan where they were equally divided, and Pennsyl vania, Indiana, Iowa, and California.

this breach of faith, and laying open free terman, when there is no quorum voting? It is ritory to Slavery, is the State of William Pendefined in the 126th rule of the House, as follows the Keystone of the Slave Power in the ritory to Slavery, is the State of William Penn

North. It is worthy of remark, that the States tha have given to American politics, Pierce, Cass and Douglas, have severally pronounced against this scheme, which their influence has or ried—9 out of their 16 votes being on reco against the iniquity, to which should be added the vote of Col. Bissell, opposed to the Bill, but

absent on account of sickness. An examination of the record must sile forever the stupid nonsense about the Bill being a Northern measure. Of the 113 votes for it, 44 only are from the free States, while 69 are from the slaveholding. On the other hand, of the 100 votes against it, 91 are from the free 9 from the slaveholding, two of the latter being dictated by peculiar Pro-Slavery considations. And the forty-four from the free States, voting in support of the measure, gen tion, or the Slave Power.

Giddings, Smith, Wade, and De Witt. classed improperly with the Whigs, in this analysis. Deducting them, we find forty-three forty-four Whige against the Bill-a remark-

e of Hon. George W. Morrison, gainst the Nebraska bill,) fired, on

Voted to adopt said resolution.

"A true copy of record:
"Isaac Patterson, Town Clerk.
"Bath, Town Clerk's Office, May 19, 1854.

As it is possible that the People of the Free tates may desire to know the course pursued by certain gentlemen in this city who are fa-cetiously called their Representatives, we have taken the trouble to arrange and set forth in order the votes given in the names of those States severally.

Nine gentlemen from slaveholding States voted with the true men of the North in this crisis; but it does not appear that any of them so voted in consequence of any doubt entertained by them of the excellence of the nstitution of Slavery. They were simply a compacts abrogated by the recent act

On the motion of Mr. Richardson, on Monday, May 22, to go into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, the following members from Free States voted in the affirmative, all of them being members of the Old Line Democratic Administration party, viz: Maine—Moses Macdonald, T. J. D. Ful-

New Hampshire-Harry Hibbard-1. CONNECTICUT-C. M. Ingersoll, J. T. Pratt, O. S. Seymour-3. NEW YORK-John J. Taylor, W. M. Tweed,

H. Walbridge, W. A. Walker, Mike Walsh, T. R. Westbrook-6. New Jersey-S. Lilly, G. Vail-2.

PENNSYLVANIA-S. A. Bridges, J. L. Dawon, Augustus Drum, T. B. Florence, James Gamble, J. C. Jones, W. H. Kurtz, J. McNair, J. Robbins, jr., C. M. Straub, W. H. Witte, H. B. Wright-12. Оню-F. W. Green, T. Ritchey, W. Shan-

ion, E. B. Olds-4. Indiana-John G. Davis C. L. Dunham W . English, T. A. Hendricks, J. H. Lane, S.

ILLINOIS-J. C. Allen-1. Iowa-B. Henn-1. MICHIGAN-Samuel Clark, H. L. Stevens-2.

CALIFORNIA-M. S. Latham, J. A. McDou-Total, 42. Those voting for the motion were in favor of reaching the Nebraska Bill, and facilitating progress upon it.

The following are the votes of the Representatives of the Free States on the passage of

AFFIRMATIVE. (All Old Line Democrats.) MAINE-Moses Macdonald-1. NEW HAMPSHIRE-Harry Hibbard-1. CONNECTICUT—Colin M. Ingersoll—1. NEW YORK-T. W. Cumming, F. B. Cutting, Peter Rowe, J. J. Taylor, H. Walbridge, William A. Walker, Mike Walsh, T. R. Westbrook-8.

New Jersey-Samuel Lilly, Geo. Vail-2. PENNSYLVANIA-S. A. Bridges, J. L. Dawson, T. B. Florence, W. H. Kurtz, John McNair, J. G. Jones, Asa Packer, John Robbins, jr, the assurance of sympathy, they will be and will Christian Straub, W. H. Witte, H. B. Wright—feel themselves a match for Faustin."

Iowa-B. Henn-1. MICHIGAN-D. Stuart, S. Clark-2. OHIO-D. T. Disney, F. W. Green, E. B. Olds, W. Shannon-4. Indiana-John G. Davis, C. L. Dunham Norman Eddy, William H. English, T. A. Hen-

ALLINOIS-J. C. Allen, W. Allen, W. A. Rich CALIFORNIA-M. S. Latham, J. A. McDou-

dricks, James H. Lane, Smith Miller-7.

fold Line Democrats in Italies, Independent Dem rats in SMALL CAPITALS, and Whice in Roman. MAINE-Samuel Mayall, T. J. D. Fuller, W. Farley, S. P. Benson, J. Washburn, jr .-- 5 NEW HAMPSHIRE-T. W. Kittredge, T. W.

Morrison-2. RHODE ISLAND-Thos. Davis. B. R. Thurs VERMONT-James Meacham, Andrew Tra cv. Alvah Sabin-3

MASSACHUSETTS-N. P. Banks. Thos. Eliot, Samuel L. Crocker, J. Wiley Edmunds Samuel H. Walley, Charles W. Upham, Tappan Wentworth, Edward Dickinson, John Z Goodrich, ALEX. DE WITT-10.

CONNECTICUT-James T. Pratt, Nathan Bel cher, Origen S. Seymour-3. NEW YORK-John Wheeler, Jared V. Peck

William Murray, Gilbert Dean, Rufus W. Peck. ham, Charles Hughes, Bishop Perkins, Daniel T. Jones, Andrew Oliver, George Hastings, Reuben E. Fenton, Russel Sage, George A. Sim mons, O. B. Matteson, Henry Bennett, Edwin . Morgan, David Carpenter, Thos. T. Flagler Solomon G. Haven, Benjamin Pringle, GERRIT SMITH CALEB LYON-22. NEW JERSEY-N. T. Stratton, C. Skelton

. M. Pennington-3. Оню-M. H. Nichols, Alfred P. Edgerton Andrew Ellison, Thomas L. Ritchey, Wm. D Lindsey, Harvey H. Johnson, Andrew Stuart. John Scott Harrison, Aaron Harlan, John L. Taylor, W. R. Sapp, Edward Ball, L. D. Camp.

bell, EDWARD WADE, J. R. GIDDINGS-15. PENNSYLVANIA - Galusha A. Grow. Jam Gamble, Augustus Drum, Michael C. Trout, C. B. Curtis, Joseph R. Chandler, Wm. Everhart, Isaac E. Hiester, Ner Middleswarth, Samuel L. Russell, John McCulloch, David Ritchie, Thos.

M. Howe, John Dick-14. MICHIGAN-D. A. Noble, H. L. Stephens-2. INDIANA-Daniel Mace, A. J. Harlan, S. W. ILLINOIS-John Wentworth, E. B. Wash urne, J. C. Norton, James Knox, R. Yates-5.

WISCONSIN-Daniel Wells, jr., B. C. East-ABSENT, OR NOT VOTING. MASSACHUSETTS-Wm. Appleton. NEW YORK-Jas, Maurice, Wm. M. Tweed W. Chase. Iowa—John P. Cook.

OHIO—MOSOS B. Corwin, George Bliss. Indiana—E. M. Chamberlain. Illinois—Wm. H. Bissell. Wisconsin—John B. Macy.

athern Whigs Northern Whige Northern Old Line Democrate

Old Line Democrats

ization known by that

NOW FOR "OUR SOUTHERN ISLANDS,"

Having provided for the interests of Slavery on the continent, it is high time now to attend to "our Southern islands," as Senator Butler styles them. They belong to the "American System;" and the Central Institution and Idea of this system is Slavery. Slavery in Cuba must be kept up; the blacks in Hayti must be put down. As for Jamaics, and the group belonging to England, produces suggests a result of the state of the state of the future." On the question taken last night, at ten o'clock, of restoring the amendment as it stood in the bill when it went from the Senate consented to waive the Clayton amendment, for the sake of repealing the Missouri Compromise, and thus "proparing Northern sentiment for the thick coming events of the future." On the question taken last night, at ten o'clock, of restoring the amendment as it stood in the bill when it went from the Senate consented to waive the Clayton amendment, for the sake of repealing the Missouri Compromise, and thus "proparing Northern sentiment for the sake of repealing the Missouri Compromise, and thus "proparing Northern sentiment for the black in Hayti must be put down. As for Jamaica, and the group be-

It is to be regretted that the distinguished Senator did not avail himself of the occasion a la Slidell, to stimulate that grand spirit of adventure which is ready to spring upon Cuba. little tender of conscience, and unwilling to violate the faith the South had plighted in the "ripe enough to pluck," would have answered "ripe enough to pluck," would have answered

the purpose. The other patriotic Senator, finding the Cuban ground pre-occupied, is about directing his march upon Hayti. By some means, known only to the New York Herald and Washington Sentinel, he has discovered a white republic on the eastern part of our island, called Dominica, and his apprehensions are aroused lest our beloved white brethren there should become entangled in the meshe of European diplomacy, or be overwhelmed by the brute force of the black Emperor, Faustin I. Accordingly, in the Senate, on the 23d, he initiated a movement, designed to secure the safety of this part of "our Southern islands." Dominica, albeit a mulatto republic, will pass very well for a white one, at a distance, and in omparison with Faustin's people. "Mr. Douglas submitted the following re-

lution:
"Resolved, That the Committee on Foreign Relations be instructed to inquire into the expediency of recognising the independence of the Republic of Dominica, and of opening diplomatic intercourse with the same."

Our trade with Hayti amounts to nearly

four millions a year, being larger than that with Russia or Holland. As for Dominica, it buys little of us, and sends little to us. The proposition to recognise Hayti has always been couted by our Government; but this insignificant Amalgamation Republic, called white by our Slavery-propaganda, is to be taken to our embrace, as a new State in "our American system." The Washington Sentinel closes an article on the subject, which heralded a rew days in advance the resolution of the Illinols Senator, as follows:

"The mere act of acknowledging the Dolomatic relations with her—will save her from the machinations of Europe, and preserve a the machinations of Europe, and preserve a valuable State to the American system. This Government has but to do this, and inform Faustin that he will not be permitted to carry out his threat of 'exterminating the whites of St. Domingo,' to stop the murderous deluge of blood which overhangs the Dominicans. It costs nothing to this Government to say the Dominican republic must not be blotted out of the map of civilization by Europe and the negroes, and of civilization by Europe and the negroes, and that is all the whites of the island ask. With We suppose this is the Principle of Non-

on the map of the Propaganda. There is a little State, settled by mulattoes, the offspring of Spaniards and Africans on the Eastern end of the island of Hayti, and the object of our new order of politicians is, to get foothold in that spot, so as to afford Slavery an opportunity of insinuating itself gradually among the People, until it shall be strong enough to enfold the whole island in its crushing coils.

HOW THEY DID IT.

The resolution of the great majority of the defenders of public faith not to let the support-ers of the Nebraska iniquity postpone the spe-cial order for Wednesday of last week, and thus obtain power to pass their bill, was maintained to the last. It is not their fault that over—the House. But on Monday of last week, Col. Richardson moved and carried, by a vote of the members voting is required,) and thus mable him to postpone the special order for Wednesday, close the debate on the Nebraska bill, and thus secure its passage. The mem-bers from free States previously voting against titude before their constituents, but who never-theless voted with the repudiators on this ocasion, and thus rendered further resistan

Maine-Thomas G. D. Fuller. Massachusetts—Nathaniel P. Banks, jr.
New Hampshire—George W. Kittredge.
Connecticut—James T. Pratt, Origon S. Sey-

New York-Gilbert Dean, Charles Hughes Andrew Oliver.

Pennsylvania—James Gamble, Michael C.

ohio—Alfred P. Edgerton, Andrew Ellison Harvey H. Johnson, William D. Lindsley. Indiana—Daniel Mace, Andrew J. Harlan penezer M. Chamberlain. Michigan-David A. Noble.

Michigan—David A. Noble.

Wisconsin—John B. Macy.
Total 18, all professed "Democrats." Wo merely state the fact that these votes crippled the opposition to the bill, and rendered its passag inevitable. Why they were thus given may appear more plainly hereafter.

New York Tribune.

May 7, 1854.—Dr. Bailey: About the ting year was closing for which I subscribed f you, or what is the cause of my never getting the paper any more? Yours,

James C. Revenaugh.

"AMERICAN JUBILEE." -The second number of this new monthly is now issued, and will be sublished regularly, by William Goodell, 48 Beekman street, New York.

The people, however, are not to be gulled by

THE HOUR AND THE HOUR TO COME.

tient and silent waiting for events.

The vigilance of those noble sentinels on the walls of Freedom, Mesars. Mason and Doug-Las, is worthy of all praise. Two days ago, the former introduced in the Senate the following resolution, which was adopted:

"Resolved, That the President be requested to communicate to the Senate, if in his opinion it be compatible with the public interest, copies of all correspondence in the State Department relative to the slave trade in the island of Cuba, and of any late decrees or other acts of the Spanish Gozenness are particularly proclaimed the triumph of the Slave Power, and the humiliation of the North—the joint result of Northern treason in and Southern usurpation. Since the day when the roar of artillery announced the victories of American over Mexican arms, we had heard no demonstration of this kind. Then, the syent celebrated was the second control of the Spanish Gozenness or other acts of the state of the Spanish Gozenness or other acts of the state of the Spanish Gozenness or other acts of the state of the spanish Gozenness or other acts of the state of the spanish Gozenness or other acts of

Slaveholding Oligarchy. Not content with having broken a compact by which Nebraska was secured to the North and West; not content with having humbled Mr. Bell, of Tennessee, although present at the and West; not content with having humbled the North, through the disloyalty of some of its own Representatives; not content with having proved their supremacy, and secured a triumph, which is to prepare the way for other and still greater triumphs, these Slaveholders and their allies could not rest till they had their allies could not rest till they had some offensive display of their victory, and provided as offensive display of their victory, and provided as offensive display of their victory, and provided the North, through the disloyalty of some of these proceedings took place, and he did not act with them. Their conduct was dictated by a paramount regard for Slavery. It was equivalent to a renunciation of Whigiam, and to a formal rupture of the Party, and brought them made an offensive display of their victory, and at once into coalition with Southern Democrats, insulted, by shouts of triumph, the loyal Rep-

were fired, to signalize the degradation of Conmean, but a warning to change its course, in
gress, and the power of the Executive when wielded by the Slaveholding Interest? All over the country, wherever his Patron-

age has warmed Corruption into life, we may tween them and the Whigs of the North, unexpect similar demonstrations. Collectors, and less the latter be devoid of any feeling of selfpostmasters, and mail agents, and contractors, respect. gathering together their needy dependants, will affront the People with hallclujahs over the passage of a Bill in fraud of their rights and in Bill; that about one-half of the Democrats from defiance of their will—over an act which could the free States voted against it; that it is notonever have received the sanction of this Congress, but for Presidential interference, directed by the Slave Power.

The rejoicing of the slaveholding Representtives and Senators knows no bounds. Inflated with the pride of power, they regard with by an intense anxiety to redress the wrong condescending graciousness the Northern men done. We have conversed with many of them, whom they have used, and with contempt, the

mans, and of the fitness of the People of the Party of Freedom, with a fixed purpose to re-North, pliant, plausible, and submissive, to engain possession of the Federal Government, and act the part of the degenerate Greeks, after subvert the Slave Power. "Whiggery" and their conquest by the Roman Consul, who, as Juvenal represents them, "became the most useful and capable of servants, whether as pimps or professors of Rhetoric." They now apprehend no further serious reistance from the free States. The blow they

have struck, they deem fatal to their power.

People who will acquiesce in so wanton a vio-

lation of their rights, as is inflicted by the Ne-

braska Bill, will not, it is supposed, interpose any obstacles to the acquisition of Cuba, or Pro-Slavery intrigue in Hayti. That the People of the free States may have crats, Independent Democrats. If we can desome idea of what is before them, what are pend upon the tone of the independent newsthe future plans of their conquerors, to what The truth is, this white republic exists only to be made tributary, we submit the following clear, bold manifesto, from the Southern Stand-

ard, an Administration paper, published at

Charleston, South Carolina "THE POLICY OF THE NEBRASKA LEADERS. "The following pleasant and suggestive article is from the Southern Standard, an Administration paper published at Charleston, South Carolina. It is a frank, bold statement

ministration paper published at Charleston, south Carolina. It is a frank, bold statement of the policy of the Administration upon the slavery question, which our readers will do well to look at by way of refreshing themselves. It will amply repay perusal:

""A general rupture in Europe would force upon us the undisputed sway of the Gulf of Mexico and the West Indies, with all their rich and mighty productions. Guided by our genius and enterprise, a new world would rise there, as it did before under the genius of Columbus. With Caba and St. Domingo, we would control the productions of the tropics, and, with them, the commence of the world, and, with them, the commence of the world, and, with them, the commence of the world, and with that, the power of the world, and with that, the power of the world, and with that, the power of the world, and true policy is to look to Brazil as the next great slave power, and as the Government that is to direct or license the development of the country drained by tha Amazon. Instead of country drained by tha Amazon. Instead of country drained by the Constitution, may are tree by a limitation of the countries, tragether with the islands, and the consequence of this will place a freak yof commerce and alliance with Brazil and the West Indies. The time will come when a treaty of commerce and alliance with the islands, and the consequence of this will place a free and alliance with the islands, and the consequence of this will place a free and and the west Indies. The same and the trace of the North, decided to the winds of the islands, and the consequence of this will place African elavery beyond the reach of fanaticism, Atrican slavery beyond the reach of fanaticism, at home or abroad. These two great slave powers now hold more undeveloped territory than any other two Governments and the state of the sta than any other two Governments, and they ought to guard and strengthen their mutual interests by acting together in strict harmony and concert.
" Considering our vast resources and the

mighty commerce that is about to expand upon the bosom of the two countries, if we act tothe bosom of the two countries, if we act to-gether by treaty we cannot only preserve domes-tic servitude, but we can defy the power of the world. With firmness and judgment, we can open up the African slave-emigration again, to people the noble region of the tropics. We can boldly defend this upon the most enlarged system of philanthropy. It is far better for the wild races of Africa themselves. Look at the 3,000 000 in the United States who have had the blessings not only of civilization but of Michigan—David A. Noble.
Wisconsin—John B. Macy.
Total 18, all professed "Democrats." We merely state the fact that these votes crippled the opposition to the bill, and rendered its passag inevitable. Why they were thus given may appear more plainly hereafter.

New York Tribune.

Let us not do injustice to any true man at such a moment as this. The movement the Tribune censures we explained at length. We regretted it, but we could not, after the explanation given of it, regard it as a certain test of the loyalty of those opponents of the Bill who as Banks, Kittredge, Dean, Hughes, Edgerton, and Mace, with a design to promote the passage of the Bill. They worked faithfully and carnestly to defeat the measure. That several who voted for the arrangement were secretly indifferent, or willing the Bill should pass, is pretty certain—for some of them subsequently, on subordinate or incidental motions, voted with the majority, merely recording their names in the negative on the final vote.

May 7, 1854.—Dr. Bailey: About the time the year was closing for which I subscribed for the Era, I wrote you a line enclosing two dol-

THE CONDITION OF THINGS IN CONGRESS AWD IN THE COUNTRY. At the time the Nebraska Bill was intro

twenty Whigs in that body-twelve from the alaveholding States, eight from the free. Pend-North—the joint result of Northern treason and Southern usurpation. Since the day when the roar of artillery announced the victories of American over Mexican arms, we had heard secret caucus, resolved to sustain the Bill, auno demonstration of this kind. Then, the event celebrated was the conquest of Mexico they would present a united front in its supby the American Union: last night, it was the port, and took measures to apprise the Nationconquest of one section of this Union by an-other—the overthrow of Freedom, the subju-lad come, admonishing the conductors of that gation of the Federal Government by the journal that its course on the Nebraska question did not represent Southern sentiment, and resentatives who had battled for Freedom.

Was it by order of the President that this insulting to their Northern Whig associates, indecent demonstration was made? Was it by and a breach upon the Freedom of the Press. his direction that one hundred midnight guns

What was their admonition to the Intelligencer. pain of incurring their displeasure? The whole procedure has placed an impassable gulf be-

> seems that not a Northern Whig voted for the ricus that nearly all of the rest who supported , misrepresent their constituents. In Congress, there is a deep feeling of indig-

nation on the part of a majority of the opponents of the Bill, of all Parties, accompanied Northern men whom they have vanquished. for the People of the North and West, but to They accept the issue of the struggle as another evidence of their likeness to the old Roother evidence of their likeness to the old Roforget their party differences, and unite in state of the results of the resu compared with the new responsibilities and duties springing out of this last stupendous aggression of Slavery, which they know is but the beginning of a series that, if successful, must leave the free States no alternative, but perpetual Degradation or Disunion.

This feeling is stirring in the hearts of the People of the North and West. We say nothing of crawling vermin whose vitality is drawn from Executive patronage. We speak of the People, hitherto called Whigs, Demoto bury old animosities, trample upon the organizations which have arrayed them against each other, and form such a combination for Freedom and Free Labor as the crisis de

"In view of the great issue before us," exclaims the Tribune, "we throw all party coniderations to the winds." "Our appeal is to the People of the North

Here is another similar call from the Chi-cago Tribune, one of the most influential Whig

papers in the West: We are sick and tired of party organ tions which are dead and lifeless, and of ral-lies around a standard which waves above no great principle of eternal right and justice. We are sick and tired of supporting old and worn-out issues, of no vital importance working for men instead of measures. in 1850, the Whig party of the Uni better for the Look at the Look at the ho have had supporters, and advocates of the institution of Human Bondage, the last hope of a National Whig Party died. The great and vital prin-ciple which had been the heart of the party from its infancy, was sacrificed on the altar of expediency, and the spirit of Slavery forever cenarated from cordial action and co-working. separated from cordial action and co-working those who had hitherto fought, side by side, in

separated from cordial action and co-working those who had hitherto fought, side by side, in the great battle for the truth. The Baltimore Whig Convention was but a hollow truce, maincere and deceptive. The Whigs of the South accepted the resolutions, but betrayed the candidate. The Northern Whigs accepted the candidate, and rejected the resolutions Defeat was the inevitable consequence.

In God's name, we bid the fusion among the Northern opponents of slavery go on. Take any name it please, but let it be found on the great principles of love of human freedom, and hatred of and resistance to all future encroachment of slavery. No matter what name we give it; whether the time-honored and the glorious name of Whig—a name which will in future years be associated with the memory of our purest patriots and most godlike statesmen—or any more modern and expressive designation, so that the principle is right. Let no petty jealousies be made to stand in the way, but, sacrificing all of self upon the altar of humanity and justice, let the friends of man and freedom unite in one great party, which shall 'crush out' the monster slavery from our soil forever."

Pennsylvania, so as to combine all the friends of Liberty in that State under an independent nomination, representing distinctly the one issue nomination, representing distinctly the one issue between Freedom and Slavery; and Whig papers in other States manifest a similar spirit. Like indications meet us from urces. The following extract of a speech lately delivered in New York, by BENJAMIN F

BUTLER, shows, we believe, the prevailing sentiment of the masses of Democrats in that

States to do? Speaking for myself, as before, I say they are to rally and organize for the purpose of electing Senators and members of the House of Representatives between this and 1856, who will prove Senators and Representatives, who will approve a bill repealing the repealing clauses, and restore to the statute book, from which it is now about to be blotted out the choriens eighth section of the Missiens. Compromise law of 1820—that section which declares that slavery, except as a punishment for crime, that involuntary servitude, (that is the phrase,) except as a punishment for crime shall be forever prohibited in the Territories lying north of 36 deg. 30 min. of north later than the later t duced in the Senate, we believe there were tude—in other words, pass a law that shall puback in the statute-book, in letters of gold, the eighth section, which our faithless Represent tives from the North in the Senate have alread permitted to be expunged, and, by they and votes, have assisted in expunging, a firm believer in the ultimate triumph of and justice, and I feel as confident that, it law passes, the people of the North will be righteousness—they will succeed in the effort to bring into power, between this and 1856, a Senate in House of Representatives, and a President—r have already told you I do no ighth section of the act of the 6th of Mar

> free States, are about to expunge. In unison with the rest, speaks the Ros Commonwealth in behalf of the Independent

canizations is what the country needs more by the slaveholders, wi work their machinery and direct their move-mente. The Fillmore administration has shown us what to expect from the Whig party when it is in power; and if any creature with a decent brain is at a loss as to the character and value of the other old national party, it must be some one who is shut up in polar ice with Sir John Franklin, where he has not heard of the present administration. Honest men which think, must feel that the business of Presiden making has long enough been left to politi and their rascally fashion of party drill. to be hoped that the present condition of lie affairs will induce the people to take i and keep it in their own hands. enough of Baltimore Conventions and I more platforms. A Presidential candidate be nominated by the concurrent action of the people of the several States, without the aid of a national gathering of unscrupulous politi-cians. The National Convention system is but ticians and suppress the people. We he enough of it. Let all good people re it, spurn it, spit upon it, and assist in breaki it down. Then will our national politics come more wholesome and noble.

Does not the way seem very plain? Kan un your Whig organization, and the Demo eratic organization is of course maintain Perpetuate both, and their machinery will con tinue to be worked by the Slave Power, which playing them off against each other, will forever hold the People in subjection. It is their ivisions that weaken them, and make them prey to a powerful, united, ambitious, cu ning Interest, which would cower before them And, so long as you keep up your old S very-ridden organizations, men who regard

Liberty as the Supreme Interest, and have the sense to see that it is always held in subord nation by such organizations, will continue the independent organization, holding themselve aloof from the masses who permit themselve to be driven under whip and spur by the Slaveholding Class. with your old prejudices, strike for independent ence, strike a common blow for a comm

cause, manifesting no insidious purpose to gain power for "National Democracy," so ed, or to secure the ascendency of the Whi Party, and, for one, we are with you. The organs of the Slave Interest are alread beginning to apprehend that the People of th

may not be many such Whigs; they are a handful at best; but they are enough to arrest main, are right on this question. They are served, and, if they can, will so rebuke the fo ts head in the halls of Congress, or among th people of the land. It is a noble, a patiduty, which they are called upon to perform human race for self-government, and to rea at once and forever the teachings of false p losophy, that Governments established by people are wanting in stability and perm

Conservative Whiggery and Conservative mocracy invoked, to uphold the domination Slavery! They are to hold up its hands, unit all its enemies be defeated, and its suprema established, thereby "illustrating to the wo the capacity of the human race for self-gove ment." It beseeches them not to suffer People of the North to become united; for, aff all, Southern men are the Romans, Norther men, the Greeks, and it is with the former tha the power of self-government and government

resides.

"The necessary effect of the institution of Slavery," says the Enquirer, "is to impart a dignity, a sobriety and a self-possession to the character of the dominant race. Taught from childhood to govern himself and to rule others, the clearly life with all the qualities. the slaveholder begins life with all the qua essential to the character of a safe and effi member of society. The statesmen of The conservative men of the North, relied

upon by the Enquirer to prevent the union of its freemen for Freedom, are therefore invited to put the North into the hands of the South, that it may be governed by those who from their youth up understand so well the at of government. The exact relations which conservative Whiggery and Democracy 15 expected to sustain to the South are defined South are very analogous to those which s sisted between Greece and the Roman Emp

masters ample | State, in the Ser ple of the North exhibit the same dustry. They extradesmen, and business of teach Excellent "as nen," in "the bi and peddling," of servants, who and organizing

NO. 3

capable of serva fessors of rhetori ready, the versi business of teach turing in the Ro

selves, when eve the arts of war, of course have a This is the lar by playing off th ties of the North the North, and 1 choose, they can longs to themmust rend old them in the du

At one o'clo the Senate pass it came from t amendment, by YEAS-Mese Brodhead, Brov Douglas, Fitzpa Jones of Iowa, Mason, Mortor Rusk, Sebasti Thompson of Jersey, Toombs Wright—35. Navs—Mess Fish, Foot, Gi Cooper, Dixon, Iowa, Evans,

It will be rec

ment, excludin

Territory, was

the Southern S

ton. The frien did not dare to clause, and the tute moved by In the Sen made to restor bate clearly sh ators had not o or of the impor ding them fro Atchison was Thompson of ever. But, if the Bill must the gauntlet a be thought of, great end of th Compromise. amendment. diminution of strained the al provision. Th thanks from ou

Had all the ative vote would ative 18. Mr. negative, but th there, not becau for a reneal because he co exclusion of t frage. SLAVE CASE I On the nig named Anton by the Unite

fugitive slave, Virginia. It from Richmon out by Suttle Loring, on Th ing received of Richmond. slave of the o Saturday mor Dana, Ellis, a as counsel for at night, in F recovery of \$ and Brent, " on the 24th de the said Burns chusetts, const Burns arrest

> to bring the b tive, before the 7th day of Jun obey the order At night, a Fancuil Hall. chosen Presid Spooner, Fran W. Bird of Wa G. Browne of Duxbury, T. V M. Ellis of R Sam'l Downer

> > ris Secretaries

A series of

of said Suttle.

They both

sum of.\$5,000

tice Wells iss

U. S. Marshal

ginia," &c.

mously, on mo that all men Fugitive Slave South had de Bill that no fai so, in the nam part of the ! compromise Very earnest the resolution Phillips, Swift, of indignation present. An s persons were Burns brough there was a g An effort was windows, batt last, a few per they were repu

"During the a special officer of assailants a dead. He wa Mr. Peter Du One account as not use their in expelling a their clubs on these officers u two shots in thintimidating the retreat. The f no shots were

capable of servants, whether as pimps or professors of rhetoric. Obsequious, dexterous, and ready, the versatile Greeks menopolized the business of teaching, publishing, and manufacturing in the Roman Empire—allowing their masters ample leisure for the service of the State, in the Senate or in the field. The people of the Northern States of this Confederacy exhibit the same aptitude for the arts of industry. They excel as clerks, mechanics, and tradesmen, and they have monopolized the business of teaching, publishing, and peddling." Excellent "as clerks, mechanics, and tradesmen," in "the business of teaching, publishing, and peddling," "the most useful and capable of servants, whether as pimps or professors of

people collected about the Court Room, to which Burns, rigorously guarded, was conductated the business of teaching, publishing, and peddling."

Excellent "as clerks, mechanics, and tradesinen," in "the business of teaching, publishing, and peddling." "the most useful and capable of servants, whether as pimps or professors of rhetoric," it is really shocking that these Northern Greeks should dream of combining and organizing for the government of themselves, when everybody knows that we excel in the arts of war, politics, and government, and of course have an exclusive right to rule!

This is the language of the Oligarchy, which, by playing off the Whig and Demooratic Partices of the North, had rule the Union. What say the sixteen millions of its free People! If they choose, they can assume the power that belongs to them—but only in one way: they must rend old organizations asunder, grind them in the dust, and unite, unite, unite.

At one o'clock Friday morning, 26th inst, the Senate passed the Nebraska Kansas bill, as it came from the House, without the Clayton amendment, by the following vote:

YEAS—Messra Atchison, Badger, Benjamin, Bradhead, Brown, Butler, Case, Clay, Dawson, Douglas, Fitspatrick, Gwin, Hunter, Johnson, Jones of Iowa, Jones of Tennessee, Mallory, Masson, Morton, Norris, Pearce, Petiti, Pratt, Rusk, Sebastian, Shields, Siddell, Staart, Thompson of Kentecky, Thompson of Kentecky, Thompson of Kentecky, Thompson of Kentecky, Thompson of Marsh—Messra. Allen, Bell, Chase, Clayton, Nays—Messra. Allen, B

amendment, by the following vote:
YEAS—Messrs. Atchison, Badger, Benjamin,
Brodhead, Brown, Butler, Cass, Clay, Dawson,
Douglas, Fitzpatrick, Gwin, Hunter, Johnson,
Jones of Iowa, Jones of Tennessee, Mallory,
Mason, Morton, Norris, Pearce, Pettit, Pratt,
Rusk, Sebastian, Shields, Slidell, Stuart,
Thompson of Kentucky, Thompson of New
Jersey, Toombs, Toucey, Weller, Williams, and Vright—35.
Nays—Messrs. Allen, Bell, Chase, Clayton,

ton. The friends of the measure in the House,

ators had not changed their views of foreigners or of the importance of the amendment excluding them from the rights of suffrage. Mr. Atchison was just as intolerant, and Mr. Thompson of Kentucky as contemptuous as ever. But, if they should restore the clause, Fugitive Slave act is regarded in Boston, and indirect the free tabor, and against the rights of dom and Free Labor, and against the registre of the free States, perpetrated by Congress, acting under the dictation of the Slave Interest and the Administration, that deepened the abhortence with which every attempt to enforce the Fugitive Slave act is regarded in Boston, and the Bill must go back to the House, and run
the gauntlet a second time. This was not to
be thought of, and rather than jeopard the
great end of the Bill, the repeal of the Missouri
Compromise, they would forego the Clayton

Tugitave Sates act is regarded in Boston, and
influenced the spirit of resistance.

Not upon the fervent speeches of Senator Sumner, in behalf of good faith, of justice, of liberty,
not upon the movements of Abolitionists, in behalf of the rights of man, rests the blame of amendment. Fear of losing the Bill, not any diminution of their hostility to foreigners, constrained the abandonment of their prescriptive provision. They deserve and will receive no that have attended the execution of this infamous

which

ative 18. Mr. Clayton's name is found in the of Congress of 1850, who forced upon the Peo negative, but this is no credit to him. It stands | ple an act repugnant to the Constitution, subthere, not because he did not advocate, and go versive of all guaranties of personal liberty, and for, a repeal of the Missouri Compromise, but because he could not secure, in addition, the have seen a majority in the House of Repreexclusion of foreigners from the right of suf- sentatives, begotten by Executive Corruption,

SLAVE CASE IN BOSTON-POPULAR EXCITE-

On the night of the 24th instant, a man by the United States Marshal, claimed, as a fugitive slave, by C. T. Suttle, of Alexandria, Virginia. It was stated that he had escaped from Richmond, Virginia, where he was hired out by Suttle. He was taken before E. G. Loring, on Thursday morning, who, after having received the testimony of William Brent, of Richmond, that he had known him as the slave of the claimant, postponed the case until Saturday morning, at the instance of Messre. Dana, Ellis, and Morris, who offered themselves as counsel for Burns. During the forenoon of Friday, a call was issued for a public meeting at night, in Faneuil Hall, and a writ was got out by Seth Webb, on action of tort, for the recovery of \$10,000 damages, against Suttle out of place as a jewel in a swine's snout. on the 24th day of May instant, well knowing the said Burns to be a free citizen of Massachusetts conspired together to have the said Burns arrested and imprisoned, as a slave of said Suttle, and carried to Alexandria. Vir.

ginia," &c.

They both gave the required bail, in the sum of \$5,000 each. Subsequently, Chief Justice Wells issued a writ of replevin against U. S. Marshal Freeman, directing that officer to bring the body of Anthony Burns, the fugitive, before the Court of Common Pleas, on the 7th day of June next, but the Marshal did not obey the order.

At night, an immense meeting was held in

Fancuil Hall. Judge Russell, of Roxbury, was chosen President. Samuel G. Howe, Wm. B. Spooner, Francis Jackson, Timothy Gilbert, F. W. Bird of Walpole, Rev. Mr. Grimes, Albert G. Browne of Salem, Gershom B. Weston of Duxbury, T. W. Higginson of Worcester, Chas. M. Ellis of Roxbury, Samuel Wales, jr., and Sam'l Downer, jr., were appointed Vice Presidents; and Wm. I. Bowditch and Robert Mor-

A series of resolutions was adopted unanimously, on motion of Dr. S. G. Howe, affirming that all men are born equal, denouncing the Fugitive Slave Act, and declaring that, as the South had decreed in passing the Nebraska Bill that no faith was to be kept with Freedom, so, in the name of the living God, and on the part of the North, henceforth and forever no compromise should be made with Slavery."

Very carrent was chose in correspondence with so, in the name of the living God, and on the part of the North, henceforth and forever no compromise should be made with Slavery."
Very carnest specohes, in correspondence with the resolutions, were made by Meesrs. Bird, Phillips, Swift, and Parker, and a deep feeling of indignation was manifested by the People present. An announcement that some colored persons were engaged in an attempt to resone Burns brought the meeting to a close, and there was a general rush for the court-house. An effort was made to force it, by breaking the windows, battering down the doors &c. At last, a few presons succeeded in getting in, but they were repulsed by the marshal and his side.

"During the struggle, Mr. James Batchelder, a special officer, who was resisting the entrance of assailants at the shattered door, was shot dead. He was a teamster, in the employ of Mr. Peter Dunbar, the custom-house truckman. One account says that the marshal's officers did not use their fire-arms, and succeeded finally in expelling the rictors from the doors with their clubs only. Another account states that these officers used that and awords, and fired two shots in the entity, which had the effoot of intimidating the rictors, and causing them to rotreat. The Boston Commonwealth and causing them to rotreats. The Boston Commonwealth and he effoot of intimidating the rictors, and causing them to rotreats. The Boston Commonwealth and he effoot of intimidating the rictors, and causing them to rotreats. The Boston Commonwealth and he effoot of intimidating the rictors, and causing them to rotreats. The Boston Commonwealth and the effoot of intimidating the rictors, and causing them to rotreats the court-house, and c

the death of Batchelder to the accidental arge of a pistol in the hands of one of his

The Mayor, having been notified of the state of things, called out several volunteer companies to aid in enforcing order, and a little past midnight a detachment of United States troops arrived at the scope of action. But by that time the crowd had generally dispersed.

The next morning, (Saturday.) thousands of people collected about the Court Room, to which Burns, rigorously guarded, was conducted at ten o'clock.

washington Union makes the transaction a text for an incendiary article against Abolitionists, and specially against Mr. Sumner. It heads its account, "Abolition mob and murder in Boston," and holds Mr. Sumner responsible NAYS—Messrs. Allen, Bell, Chase, Clayton, Fish, Foot, Gillette, Hamlin, James, Seward, Sumner, Wade, and Walker—13.

ABSENT—Messrs. Adams, Bayard, Bright, Cooper, Dixon, Dodge of Wisconsin, Dodge of Iowa, Evans, Everett, Fessenden, Geyer, and Houston, and two vacancies—14.

It will be recollected that the Clayton amendment, excluding foreigners from voting in the Territory, was inserted by the united votes of Rocker (Iverille Research and Abolition meeting at Faneuil Hall was not an Abolition meeting but an assemblage of People without distinction of Rocker (Iverille Research People People Without distinction of Rocker (Iverille Research People People Without distinction of Rocker (Iverille Research People the Southern Senators, on motion of Mr. Clay- Party. It will also learn that the meeting in Fancuil Hall was held some twelve hours after did not dare to pass it with such a proscriptive intelligence had reached the city of Boston of clause, and therefore omitted it in the substi- the passage of the Nebraska Bill, by which tute moved by Mr. Richardson.

In the Senate, of course, an effort was made to restore the amendment, and the debate clearly showed that the slaveholding Senators had not changed their views of foreigners the passage of the Nebraska Bil, by which nearly one million square miles of United States Territory, guarantied by solemn compact against Slavery, was laid open to its ravages.

It was this flagrant outrage against Freedom and Free Labor, and against the rights of

thanks from our alien population.

Had all the Senators been present, the affirmative vote would have reached 44, and the negover the authority of their own Speaker, over the rights of the minority, for the sake of nul-lifying a sacred Compromise, and giving unbridled rein to Slavery upon this continent; and named Antony Burns was arrested in Boston now, whatever may be the violence to which such provocation may have driven them, that majority and its organs have no right to utter a word of complaint. It is not for Compromise nullifiers to whine about the sanctity of Compromise. It is not for anarchists to denounce anarchy; for law-breakers to be horror-stricken at popular resistance to law. Let them take the beam out of their own eye, before they rudely attempt to pluck the mote from the eye of the People. Let them set an example of

him the galling chain of bondage.

monious reverence for order and law is as much But, aside from all this-what is at the bo tom of this resistance to the Fugitive Slave Act? Not a habit of resistance to authority, for it is well known that the People of New England are generally a peaceable, law-abiding people. Not any peculiar affection for the black man: slaveholders do not charge them with this. Not any peculiar hostility to the South, for the masses of them have always manifested a most exemplary acquiescence in

of the wheel of fortune, an exchange of situation is among possible events; that it may become probable by supernatural interference!"
"The Almighty has no attribute which can
take side with us in such a contest."

Some facts are stated with regard to corrupt
sentiment at the North, and the base alliance
of a few distinguished men with the slavocracy.
The conduct of Judge Grier, on several cocasions, is spoken of with the reprobation it deserves. His declaration at the sent of Government, that he would hang Mr. Gildersleeve. of
Pannsylvania a friend of furtitive slaves if he what are styled the Compromises of the Con-stitution. Why then this deep and dangerous popular excitement, whenever an attempt is made to execute the Fugitive Slave Act among them? A moment's reflection must show the People of the South that it has its root in the noblest feelings of the human heart—in a regard for the rights of man, in a love of liberty. in a high appreciation of the ordinary safe-guards and guaranties of liberty. People among whom no Slavery exists, educated to regard it as a terrible wrong, not accustomed to the workings of the institution, naturally feel excited when a man is suddenly arrested before their eyes, with a view of fastening upon bility on such an occasion would prove their utter demoralization. But, when they see the unfortunate man dragged before an irrespon-

outbreak.

A large military force continues in and about the court-house, under arms, and a strong police force are on hand for any emergency.

Several independent companies of the State will see that the mob committee violence in the

abolitionists. It is hoped that no lover of the atrical performances will ever be able to say with truth that the stage has proved itself far in advance of the pulpit in its disapprobation of Slavery, and its love of Freedom.

Notice is taken of the labors of the gifted author of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," and her Letter to the Ladies' New Anti-Slavery Society of Glasgow, giving an account of the Slavery question in this country, and her address to the women of the free States of America, on the present crisis in our country; and the hope is expressed that these documents will be widely circulated, and stir up the women of this country to emulate one who has done so much to arouse the sympathy of the people of this country on behalf of the down-trodden, and to stimulate her countrywomen to efforts for their de-

try on benair of the down-trodden, and to stimulate her countrywomen to efforts for their deliverance from unjust bondage.

Reference is made to the case of two colored children kidnapped at Newport, R. I., and a statement is made that not unfrequently both children and adults are kidnapped in the free States and convered for sale to Southern clarations. States, and conveyed for sale to Southern slave markets, and that colored persons who venture into slave States are there disposed of in the same way. Stimulated by the present prices at which men, women, and children, are now at which men, women, and children, are now sold at these markets, such cases will doubtless be increased in number, and there is more necessity than ever for free colored persons to protect themselves and their children against the villains who go about seeking whom they

an evidence of the increased dissatisfaction of the people with the infamous and unconstitu-tional Fugitive Slave Bill, and their determinational Fugitave Slave Bill, and their determina-tion to render it inoperative; and quotations are made from Southern papers, showing that even some of the conductors of the press acknowl-edge the impolicy and injurious tendency of the bill, and the attempts to rescue fugitives in Northern States. In this connection, ref-erence is made to the openly-avowed declara-tion of Mr. Wise, ex-member of Congress from Virginia, that he areas russes a facilities has tion of Mr. Wise, ex-member of Congress from Virginia, that he never pursues a fugitive, believing that man has no right to property in man, and that if a slave runs away, he does no more than he has a right to do. This gentleman, it is said, justifies himself in holding slaves, merely on the assumption that he is their guardian!

The consternation excited in New Orleans, some months since, on the rumor that the slaves were preparing to revolt, shows, it is said, the uncertain tenure by which the South retains its grasp upon the slave population,

well excite the astonishment and call forth the remonstrances of men of free sentiments in Europe, as it has the wonder of men in India, converted, by the instrumentality of American missionaries, to the Christian faith.

Mention is also made of the respectable deputation to this country from the London Yearly Menting of Friends to present in passon a Meeting of Friends, to present in person a copy of an address from that meeting to the various slaveholding Governments of this country, State and Federal, remonstrating against Slavery. The deputation performed the service, and were generally received with respect. One of their number, the venerable William Forster, long known as a pious and devoted minisretains its grasp upon the slave population and reminds us of the declarations of Jeffer son: "Indeed, I tremble for my country when I reflect that God is just; that his justice can ter and philanthropist, was overtaken by disease, and his remains lie entombed in Tennesnot sleep forever; that considering numbers, nature, and natural means only, a revolution of the wheel of fortune, an exchange of situa-The report refers to the Nebraska plot, the history of which is fresh in the memories of the people, a plot which the enemies of Liberty are at this moment endeavoring to consum-mate, in the House of Representatives. Wheth-er they succeed or not, the people of the free States have learned, it is hoped and believed,

Pennsylvania, a friend of fugitive slaves, if he could ever get hold of him, was more worthy of the days of Jeffries than of the bench of the of the days of Jeffries than of the bench of the nineteenth century. The interference of the Attorney General of the United States in the elections of Massachusetts, and his threat to "crush out" political Anti-Slavery sentiments, is only less remarkable and reprehensible than the direct attempts of the President to influence the elections in New Hampshire, by franking the pro-slavery speech of a Senator in Congress from that State, with his "affectionate regards," written upon the margin, a crossgress from that State, with his "affectionate regards" written upon the margin, a procedure hardly to be imagined in a successor of Washington! In this connection, the recommendation of the President, in his first message, that "good faith" requires the payment to Spanish subjects for losses in the case of the freed men of the schooner "Amistad," is spoken of with due severity. These Africans were freemen, never subject to Slavery even by were freemen, never subject to Slavery even be the laws of Spain, and were liberated by the Supreme Court of the United States. Be side, the pretended claims are said to belong to magniferation.

from Aspinwall May 17, has arrived, bringing four hundred and fifty passengers and \$720,000 in gold. Later intelligence from Carthagena states that all was quiet, Governor Nietz having declared for the Government against the revolutionists. The capital was still in the hands of Melo, and the regular Government

THE NATIONAL ERA, WASHINGTON, D. C., JUNE 1, 1854.

A pertial of the Number of the Number of the State of the

Mr. Mason, by direction of the Committee on Foreign Relations, submitted a resolution calling for copies of all correspondence relative to the African slave trade in Cuba, and also copies of all decrees, &c., of the Spanish

also copies of all decrees, &c., of the Spanish Government on the subject. Agreed to.

Mr. Gwin, from the Committee on Finance, reported a bill authorizing the coinage of teneagle and five-eagle gold pieces.

Mr. Rusk reported back House bill regulating the pay of deputy postmasters; and the same was taken up and passed.

A message was received from the House, with the bill to organize the Territories of Nobraska and Kansas; which was read a first braska and Kansas: which was read a first time. On the question of ordering it to a second reading, Mr. Sumner objected, and the bill

the promulgation of the royal decree, said to be already in the possession of the Captain General at Havana, emancipating all the was laid over.

Mr. Douglas submitted a resolution directing an inquiry as to the expediency of recognising the independence of the Republic of Dominica. Mr. Chase objecting, the resolution

Reference is made to the arrogance of South

ern Senators in the Congress of the United States, toward the Senators who avow Anti-

an anomaly in a professedly free country may well excite the actonishment and call forth the

NEW YORK, MAY 25 .- The steamer Norther

States, toward the Senators who avow Anti-Slavery sentiments, and of the vindication of Northern remonstrants, by some of the Sena-tors from slaveholding States, when Senators from the North remain mute; and also to the House of Representatives, May 23, 1854. Mr. Maurice, of New York, stated that his absence yesterday has in consequence of indisposition, and that If he had been present, he would have voted against the Nebraska-Kansas bill; and asked that his name might be recorded as so voting. Objection was made.

Mr. Giddings said the proceedings of the House yesterday were important, and should sonation of the well-born, well-educated, well-bred aristocrat. She looks down from her elevated pedestal upon her parvenu, ignorant, mendacious Yankee vilifiers, as coldly and calmly as a marble statue." One is reminded, by this braggart speech, of the collequy between Senators Giles, of Virginia, and Tracy, of Connecticut, in by-gone years.

The report speaks of the address from 1,858 Democrats of England to the Democrats of the United States, urging them to extinguish Slavery, and remarks that the existence of such an anomaly in a professedly free country may fifty thousand copies of the record be printed.

Many members objected. Senate. Wednesday, May 24, 1854.

Mr. Seward presented seven remonstrances against the passage of the Nebraska bill, among them one from 105 clergymen of the Methodist denomination, and another from 434 clergymen of Michigan.

Mr. Benjamin presented the resolutions of the egislature of Louisiana, complaining of the tending to the Africanization of Cuba, and declaring that the United States ought not to permit the same.

The resolutions were referred.

On motion by Mr. Douglas, the Senate took up the Nebraska bill, received yesterday from the House.

The bill was read a second time.

Mr. Douglas said the bill was in all respects similar to the one passed by the Senate, with the exception of the restriction upon the right of unnaturalized persons to vote and hold office in the Territories. The Senate well under-stood the subject, and he hoped the vote would now be taken.

Mr. Pearce moved to amend the bill, by who may have declared their intention to be come citizens of the United States, to vote and hold office in the territory.

He argued at length, that the right of suf-

frage was an incident properly appertaining to the character of a citizen, alone. He referred to the precedents of Territorial Governments, to show that, with the exception of the Northto put no confidence in those who force with the lash and the bowie-knife unrequited labor frem their fellow-men; who trample upon the Constitution of their country and the religion of Christ; in their sleepless efforts to uphold and perpetuate human bondage in the land of Franklin, Adams, Henry, and Washington; west Territory, which was organized before the adoption of the Constitution, and the Territories of Oregon and Minnesots, in which the right of suffrage was not confined to citizens.

Mr. Brodhead followed, contending most earnestly that the right of suffrage should be confined to citizens, American or naturalized.

Mr. Toombs said the question was one of policy, and not constitutional. To secure the great principle of the bill, he would forego the question of policy. who make compromises only to break them when political ambition beckons aspiring demagogues from the Executive mansion; and who treat with scorn the principles upon which this Government was established, the sentiments of the civilized world, and the precepts

question of policy.

Mr. Atchison said he believed the right to yote ought never to be exercised by any one but a citizen. But if the bill contained a thousand objectionable features, he would vote for it still, because it repealed the infamous restriction placed by the Congress of 1820.

Mr. Walker followed, in opposition to the amendment and

ments of the civilized world, and the precepts of Christianity. The hope is expressed, that all who truly love their country, who desire to see Christianity triumph over misrule, and the principles of civil and religious liberty prevail, will be in seant in their appeals to their countrymen, will express their determination to live in freedom, in the Union or out of it, and address their prayers to the great Ruler of nations for help in this great emergency. Especially is it desired that those who minister at God's altar should do their duty with fervor and boldness in such a crisis as this. "Let the pricets the ministers of the Lord weep between the porch and the altar, and let them say, Spare thy people, O Lord, and give not thine heritage to reproach;" and let all the people say, "Amen and amen!" amendment, and
Mr. Badger then supported the amendment.
Mr. Badger said he had voted for the amendment before, and saw no reason now for voting against it. He would, however, vote for the bill, whether it was adopted or not.

Mr. Butler advocated the amendment, but said he would vote for the bill, whether it was

rejected or adopted.

Mr. Hunter said he approved the amendment, but he was unwilling to hazard the passage of the bill by sending it back to the House.

Mr. Bell addressed the Senate upon the subject, seeking, he said, to ascertain what great principle it contained, which induce Southern gentlemen to give their support to it, without this amendment. He gave way several times to Mossrs. Hunter, Butler, Toombs, Badger, Pettit, and Pratt, to answer questions put to them by him.

NEW YORK, MAY 25.—The steamer Northern Light has arrived from Aspinwall, bringing among her passengers Mr. Borland, United States Minister to Nicaragua, who proceeds directly on to Washington; Col. J. C. Fremont, and Bishop Simpson. The Northern Light also brings \$500,600 in gold.

It appears that a serious difficulty occurred at Greytown, between Mr. Borland and the authorities. It appears that the latter attempted to arrest a passenger by the Nicaragua route, when Mr. Borland interfered, and he was taken into custody by the Mayor, but subsequently released.

Five thousand lives were lost by the late Pottit, and Pratt, to answer questions put to them by him.

Mr. Toombs warmly replied, and said that the great principle of the bill which he approved, was the repeal of the Missouri restriction, and that provision was inserted in the bill by the vote of the Senator from Tennessee. He referred to various circumstances which occurred among the Whig Senators and the friends of the bill during the time it was before the Senate, and held that, up to the last moment, the Senator had acted with its friends, and was responsible for all its provisions.

Mr. Bell commenced a reply, and, after speaking nearly an hour, yielding to frequent responses to questions put by him, he consented to a motion to adjourn.

He denied, with warmth, the charge of having co-operated with the friende of the bill; and declared that Mr. Badger's statement, in regard to the unanimity of Southern Senators in favor of the bill, was unauthorized.

House of Representatives, May 24, 1854.

On motion of Mr. Washburn, of Maine, it was resolved that when the House adjourn to-day, it be until Monday next.

The House then resumed the consideration of the Senate's amendments to the Deficiency Senate, Monday, May 29, 1854. The Chair laid before the Senate a messag from the President, communicating copies of reports by Mr. Sandford, late American Chargé

t Paris, on the subject of the penal codes in Curope, and the administrative changes since

the House of Representatives, was delivered by the Clerk of that body to the Senate, and was signed by its presiding officer.

Mr. Adams said that if he were present when the question was taken on the passage of the bill, he would have voted for it.

of the bill, he would have voted for it.

Mr. Badger said that some time since, when the bill suspending the collection of duties on railroad iron was under consideration, he had jocosely remarked that to postpone the bill until the Pennsylvania Senators were present, would be to postpone it indefinitely. He regretted to see that the remark was quoted by Pennsylvania poweraners as a represent woon. Pennsylvania newspapers, as a reproach upon the Senators from that State. He was satisfied that neither Senator from that State, by negli-gence or otherwise, had or would prove ruth-

gence or otherwise, had or would prove ruth-less to his duty to his State.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the Indian Appropriation bill, and several small amendments were added thereto; the bill was then read a third time, and passed.

The Deficiency bill was received from the House, and was taken up for consideration.

Mr. Hunter moved that the Senate insist on its amendments disagreed to by the House, and ask a Committee of Conference.

Mr. Stuart said he hoped the Senate would recede from its amendment relating to the

division of the public printing.

Mr. Adams moved that the Senate recede

from all of its amendments.

Mr. Pettit said that for particular reasons he was unwilling at this time to vote the appropriation for the water works. He hoped the Senate would recede from that amend-

ment.

Mesers. Dawson, Clayton, and Mason, defended the appropriation for the water works.

And then Mr. Hunter's motion was agreed to, and the Committee of Conference was ordered.

The Senate then proceeded to consider the motion to reconsider the works adopting the consider the constant of the const

The Senate then proceeded to consider the motion to reconsider the vote adopting the order for printing \$7,500 copies of the agricultural part of the report of the Patent Office.

The motion was debated by Mesers. Mason, Pratt, and Brodhead, in favor of it, and Mesers. Hamlin and Stuart in opposition.

The law requires the printing of all documents to be executed by the printer of that body first ordering the same. Part I of this report was first ordered to be printed by the Senate, Past II by the House. The question at issue was this: Wore both parts but one document, and the printing to he done by the Senate printer; or was it two documents, a part to be done by each printer?

Mr. Badger followed, arguing that the Senate had full pawer and authority to direct the document to be printed by its own officer. He understood that the Circuit Court of the District had decided that the question was not one to be decided by the Superintendent of Printing, but by the two Committees on Printing.

House of Representatives, May 29, 1854.

The Speaker announced the business in order to be a resolution from the Committee on

15, roll at 16 a 22. Prices of other articles unchanged.

New York, May 29, 1 P. M.—Breadstuffs firm. Flour—sales of 6,000 barrels State at \$8.37 to \$8.44; Southern at \$8.81 to \$9. Wheat firm; sales of 10,000 bushels white at \$2.24; red at \$2.08. Corn—sales of 40,000 bushels mixed at 74 cents; yollow at 79 cents. Oats and ryo unchanged.

Philadelphia market unchanged.

The atthor shuts his readers up to the choice between Orthodoxy and the doctrine of Pre-Existence. From the Universalist Quarterly and General Review. Jan., 1854.

We have the novel spectacle of a, man clinging with a materly grasp to all the fundamentals of Orthodoxy, ** * yet dealing it a blow heneath which it reels.

It would be difficult to find within the limits of a hundred pages any treatise or essay that can compare in importance with this analysis (B. iv) of Orthodoxy and the doctrine of Pre-Existence.

From the Universalist Quarterly and General Review of the choice between Orthodoxy and the doctrine of Pre-Existence.

From the Universalist Quarterly and General Review of the Universalist Operation of Pro-Existence.

From the Universalist Operation of Pre-Existence.

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From the Universalist Operation of Pre-Existence.

The action of Pre-Existence.

From the Universalist Operation of Pre-E

Louisiana, on the support of Cuba; which were ordered to be printed.
On motion of Mr. Phelps, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, (Mr. Chandler in the chair.)
On motion of Mr. Phelps, with the consent of Mr. McDougall, the consideration of the California Railroad bill was further postponed until to-morrow.

The following letter from the celebrated Dr. James C. Ayer gives the honest side of the Until to-morrow.

The Committee resumed the consideration of the Deficiency bill.

The Committee resumed the consideration of the Deficiency bill.

Lowell, April 26, 1854.

Lowell, April 26, 1854.

This volume is the fruit of eriginal investigation. Every page of it bears the impress of a mind that the contains much which a

me to join in a combination to put down the Ohio Nostrum Bill, comes duly to hand. I cannot accede to your request, for the following

reasons:
The law requiring that the composition shall he law requiring that the composition shall be published, of every medicine sold in the State, cannot work to the injury of anybody who deserves protection. I have published the recipes of my medicines for fifteen years, and believe this to be the honest way of making the revolution of 1848.

Mr. Gwin submitted a resolution, which was laid over, directing the presiding officers of the two Houses of Congress to adjourn their respective Houses sine die on Monday, July 3, at 12 o'clock M.

The Nebraska bill, signed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives, was delivered by has made of the Orthodox System.

Boston Congregationalist.

If Universalists and Unitarians will rend the work candidly, it must have a powerful tendency to draw them off the slippery rock on which they stand.

Christian Examiner.

How much anxiety which the book will cause to the Orthodox may be allowed to transpire publicly, we cannot say; for policy may dictate reserve; but in private there must be a frequent repetition of the question, "Men and brethren, what shall we do?"

From the Boston Congregationalist. expose the emptiness of such pretensions, and the public will turn aside from such prepara-tions as are found to be worthless when their composition is known. If medicines have real worth, they will be only the better appreciated and the better patronized by laying their com-position open to the public, that all may judge for themselves. If they have not real merit, it for themselves. If they have not real may judge for themselves. If they have not real merit, it is due, in common justice, to the suffering sick, to the public health, and to the cause of humanity, that the people should know them to avoid them. Yours, respectfully,

JAMES C. AYER.

selfu die a gelicinie de DF Ayer's Cherry Postoral is a most excellent emedy for coughs and colds. We have had occasion to try its virtue repeatedly during the winter just closed, and always found its use attended with ben-eficial results. Those who are afflicted in this way will do well to try it. It can be had at almost any of the Drug Stores .- Hollidayshurg Register, Pa.

So celebrated has Dr. McLane's Vermifuge become, that it is regarded as the only specific cure for worms. Families should never be without a supply of it. At this season particularly, when worms are so troublesome and frequently fatal among children, parents should be watchful; and on the first appearance of those distrelling symptoms which warn us of their presence, at once apply this powerful and efficacious remedy. We are confident that it only requires trial, to convince all that it richly merits the praises that have been lavished upon it. It is safe and infallible. Volumes of cartificates can be readered above. ing its great medical virtues.

Purchasers will please be careful to ask for DR. McLANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE,

and take none else. All other Vermifuges, in com parison, are worthless. Dr. McLand's genuine Verhad at all respectable Drug Stores in the United States and Canada. 46 TO BOOK AGENTS AND COLPORTEURS IN ALL PARTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

ALL PARTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

1,000 AGENTS wanta to sell OUR PARISH
the Nineteenth Century. 452 pages, price \$1.26.
One thousand copies of this work were sold the first day of publication, and eight thousand copies were asked the first day of publication, and eight thousand copies were called for in less than one month. The publisher feel justified in saying that no strictly religious romance has ever exceeded, if equalled, the popularit of this work in so short a time.

For circular of terms, &c., address

L. P. CROWN, & CO., Publishers,
May 26.

No. 61 Cornhill, Roston.

MINNESOTA LAND AGENCY. lands.

Few portions of the West present so great inducements for the investment of capital, as Minnesota. It possesses a highly productive soil, a beautiful and nealthy climate, and is settling with unprecodented rapidity. Lands will increase here in value more in five years than in many places in transfer discount.

present a resolution was read for information, as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the facts

May 28.

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to de false.

He also stated it to be absolutely false than he was the ally of the Abolutionists or enemies of the South. To say he was their ally, because he voted with them against the bill, was amend that he had by this vote of the South. To say he was their ally, because he voted with them against the bill, was a mere ad coptantion against the bill, was been than the had by this vote given the ememies of the South aid and comfort, to then he filt sure, that during the political course of the Senator, he had given the memies of the South aid and comfort, the expiration of Mr. McDougall's hour, Mr. Yates obtained the floor, and made a process of the Senator, he had given the many th

The same periodical acrasses the product index.

From the Baptist Christian Review, Hartford.

The problem proposed for discussion is the most difficult and momentous that can engage the human mind. * * * * He considers, in detail, all the moral and theological solutions that have been attempted in all ages, by the ancients and by the moderns, * * * and rejects the whole without hesierns, * * * and rejects the whole without hesi-tation or remorse.

Christian Examiner, (Unitarian.)

We should trespass on the patience of our readers, if we presumed here to give our views upon the startling, yes, the appalling exhibition, which Dr. B. has made of the Orthodox System.

question, "Men and brethren, what supply we from the Boston Congregationalist.

Pugh! "Henpen, the sky is falling." "Who fold you, Chicklick?" "I went down into the garden, and a currant fell on my head!"

From the Christian Examiner.

The word "Pugh" is easily spoken. We consider the hook as so manifestly destined to re-open, in the

The word "Pagh" is easily spoken. We consider the book as so manifestly destined to re-open, in the most effective way, our whole controversy, and, in the long result, to win such a triumph for our general views of the dectrines of the Bible, that we would give our vote to a proposition that one-half the whole sum of fifty thousand dollars which the Unitarians are about to raise for the circulation of their books, should be spent in the dirsemination of this volume. should be spent in the dirsemination of this volume.

From the Unitarian Monthly Religious Magazine,
Edited by Rev. Mr. Huntington.

Dr. Bescher's theory acts with most logical force
against Orthodoxy, with most spiritual force against
Unitarianism. Those apostles of lax notions respecting man's sinfulness and need of regeneration, who
have hastened to greet this volume as an ally to their
cause, will be subject to a disappointment. * *
Whoever undertakes to answer the general argument,
except perhaps from the ground of extreme Polagianism, will find room for the exercise of his best faculties.

alties.

The fate of this book will be singular. Sold, read admired, discussed, abused, plundered from, lang at, to as full a measure as the most ambitious wr Mational Erro.

This work has caused a great commotion:

This work has caused a great commotion:

The most significant work on Theology which has appeared of late.

In many respects, this volume is one of the most curious, as well as one of the most suggestive, productions of modern American Theology. Philadelphia Presbyterian Quarterly, New School

Philadelphia Prasbyterian Quarterly, New Suhool.
Able it unquestionably is.

Westminster Review, England.

The "Conflict of Ages" is, in effect, a protest against Calvinism by one of the lending Calvinistic divines of New England.

Boston Congregationalist.

A very unsafe book for heresiarchs to put into the hands of either Universalist or Unitarian of real and manly mind, accustomed to deep and serious thought. Whatever clee he may be or may not be, he will nover be either an ancient Socinian or a modern Universalist.

he will never be either an ancient Socinian or a moorn Universalist.

The New Englander.

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THE CLOSING SCENE!

The passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, in the House of Representatives, was marked by a series of outrageous proceedings, so characteristic of the whole course of the majority in favor of this measure, that we have thought it well to transfer the following ample record

Proceedings of Monday, May 22, in detail. Mr. Pratt, by consent presented resolutions of the Legislature of C. hecticut against the passage of the Nebraska-Kansas bill; which were laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.
Mr. Richardson moved that the House re-

solve itself into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

Pending which—
Mr. Wheeler asked consent to offer a resol

Mr. Wheeler moved a suspension of the rules to enable him to submit his resolution.

The Speaker referred to the decision made by him a few days since, to the effect that a motion to suspend the rules had precedence over a motion to go into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union. On subsequent examination, however, the Chair had assortained that such had not been the practice of the House, and the Chair was not willoup operate inconveniently in the transaction of the business of the body. The Chair consequently ruled that the question must be put on the two motions in the order in which they were made; that the motion first made must be first put to the House.

Mr. Dean. My point of order is this: We have a motion to death a substitute, and it insist that is too late to take an appeal, the hove a motion from Rive order.

Mr. Richard J. to strike out the gentleman from the condition, or the chair order.

The Chairman. The Chair man, to have the rule read?

The Chairman. It is not in order at this min, to have the rule read?

The Chairman. The Committee being in the act of dividing.

Mr. Preston and to refer the gentleman from Row Torker.

The Chairman. It is not in order at this time, the Committee being in the act of dividing.

Mr. Cr. The motion of the gentleman from New York.

Mr. Cr. The motion of the gentleman from New York.

Mr. Cr. The motion of the gentleman from New York.

Mr. Cr. The motion of the gentleman from New York.

Mr. Cr. The motion of the gentleman from New York.

Mr. Chandler. I rise solemnly to protest a substitute; and lines that the question was taken, and the tellors reported—aves 103, two only in the negative, if the question was taken, and the tellors reported—aves 103, two only in the negative, if the possible, a majority may thus ride rough.

Mr. Freston. I dialike to rise to a question to the debatable.

The Chairman. Those in the other with and or order.

Mr. Chandler. I am satisfied that any member of the bound of the fore five minutes in opposition to the motion is of t

Mr. Dean demanded the yeas and nays on the motion to go into Committee, and they were ordered.

Mr. Eddy stated that Mr. Chamberlain, having been called home by sickness in his family, had made an arrangement with him not to vote on any question appertaining to the Nebraska and Kansas bill.

The quostion was then taken on the motion that the House go into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote:

YEAS—Mesers. Abercrombie, Jas. C. Allen, Ashe, Javid J. Bailey, Thos. H. Bayly, Barksdale, Bocock, Boyes, Breckinridge, Bridges, Caruthers, Caskie, Chastiin, Chrisman, Churchwell, Clarke, Clingman, Cobb, Cox, Craige, John G. Davis, Dawson, Drum, Dunbar, Dunbar, Dunbar, Dunbar, Berliner, Gamble, Goode, Green, Greenwood, Groy, Hamilton, Sampson W. Harris, Wiley of Harris, Hendricks, Henn, Hibbard, Hill, yer, Houstoa, Ingersell, George W. Jones, J. Glanoy Jones, Roland Jones, Kerr, Kidwell, Kurtz, Lamb, Lane, Latham, Letcher, Lilly, Macdonald, McDougall, McNair, Maxwell, John G. Miller, Smith Miller, Millson, Olds.

The Chairman. The gentleman is entitled to the minutes in opposition to the motion to the dother side to the floor for five minutes in opposition to the motion to the minutes in opposition to the motion of the question refusing to vote, the motion is required.

Mr. Chandler, I am satisfied that any members of this majority dislikes to rise to a question of order. It must be painful to them to start a question of that kind here, whatever rolling may be made on their motion of order. The minority has stood before this House on the Constitution of the country, and on the clear for the deal of the painful to them to start a question of that kind here, whatever rolling may be made on their motion of order. The minority has stood before this House on the Constitution of the country, and on the clarity of the call for the negative of the vote. The Chairman. Those in the question of the yer, Houston, Ingersoll, George W. Jones, J. Glanoy Jones, Roland Jones, Kerr, Kidwell, Kurtz, Lamb, Lane, Latham, Letcher, Lilly, Macdonald, McDougall, McNair, Maxwell, John G. Miller, Smith Miller, Millson, Olds, McMedical Olive, De Phillips, R. 181 John G. Miller, Smith Miller, Millson, Olds, Mordecai Oliver, Orr, Phelps, Phillips, Powell, Pratt, Preston, Puryear, Reese, Richardson, Riddle, Thomas Ritchey, Robbins, Rogers, Ruffin, Seymour, Shannon, Shaw, Shower, Samuel A. Smith, William Smith, William R. Smith, Gao. W. Smyth, Frederick P. Stanton, Richard H. Stanton, Alexander H. Stephens, Hestor L. Stevens, Straub, John J. Taylor, Tweed, Vail, Vancent Welbridge Weller, Walth, Warren,

fire could once see that effort made; if I could once see that party to which I am attached, quietly and moderately attached, for this is the first time I have occupied the floor since this measure has been under active consideration in the House; if I could see the rampart of order once asserted—

Mr. Orr. Does my friend from Pennsylvania say that this rection is front in the strict.

nia say that this motion is "not in strict conformity with the rules?"

[Loud cries of "order!" and great excite-

Stevens, Straub, John J. Taylor, Tweed, Vail, Warren, Westbrook, Witte, Daniel B. Wright, endrich B. Wright, and Zollicoffer—105.

NATS—Messra Ball, Belcher, Bennett, Benson, Bogg, Campbell, Carpenter, Chandler, I am satisfied that the motion now made is one which was not contemplated by those who drew up those rules; nor more mittee, and told us to take shelter under the five menty of the chair, the Chair appeal to the Wules of the Whole on the state of the Union generally under consideration, and wheeler—70.

The House accordingly went into Commit.

Mr. Carl. I sishis: that it is not in order.

The House accordingly went into Commit.

Mr. Carl. I sishis: that it is not in order the formal was added to the House address of the House and with a few points of the House and the

The House accordingly went into Committee, (Mr. Olds, of Ohio, in the chair.) and resumed the consideration of the bill of the House to organize the Territories of Nebraska and Lask that the note to the 119th

House to organize the Territories of Nebraska and Kansas.

The Chairman stated the question to be on the substitute offered by Mr. Edgerton, for the one submitted by Mr. Richardson in lieu of the original bill.

Mr. Stephens, of Georgia. I rise to privileged motion. I move to strike out the enacting words of this bill. I will state to the Corn.

and submitted by Mr. Richardson in lieu of the original bill.

Mr. Stephens, of Georgia. I rise to a privileged motion. I move to strike out the enacting words of this bill. I will state to the Committee to my object in making that motion. It is to cut off all amendments, and to have this bill reported to the House that they may have a vote upon it.

The 119th rule of this House is in these words:

"A motion to strike out the enacting words of a bill shall have precedence of a motion to amend; and, if carried, it shall be considered equivalent to its rejection."

Let this Committee agree to my motion, and let this action be reported to the House. When we get into the House, the question will be upon agreeing to that report. If the friends of the bill state motion down, we shall then have the bill before the House to vote upon or amend, as a majority may determine. When the majority has disagreed to the report, or the ground that it was adoption of the chairman of the Committee on Territories to offer his substitute, with an ability of the mother of the winds and the provides of the bill, standing tegether, will then be brought to vote directly upon the measure; and in this way we shall get rid of those continued motions to amend.

Mr. Clairman, I make this motion before Congress for the last fire months. It has been discussed in this House; it has been discu

of the Territories all the powers over the subject of slavery that we can grant them under the Constitution of the United States. The phraseology new is as full and clear as it can be made on this point. No amendment can can make it clearer. In the bill they have all the power that they can have under the Constitution. They cannot ask more, and, if they did, we could not grant it.

It is time, therefore, to have a decision of the question. Every gentleman on this floor has had an opportunity of being heard upon it.

It is time, therefore, to have a decision of the question. Every gentleman on this floor has had an opportunity of being heard upon it, by a speech to be published in the Congressional Globe, if he wishes. Let us, then, vote on the measure, and go to other important business of the country.

Mr. Giddings. I rise to a question of order.

The Chairman. The Chair decides that the motion of the gentleman from Georgia is in order under the 119th rule, which has just been read.

Mr. Giddings. Hear me on the question of order.

The Chairman. The question is not debatable.

Mr. Giddings. I do not expect that it is debatable. I would anly inquire whether it is norder, while we are considering the first section of the bill, and after amendments have been submitted and acted on, to move to strike

tleman from Georgia a question. Is it con-templated by the majority, after the amend-ment of the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. Rich-ardson] has been put upon the bill, to call for the previous question?

in the gentleman from filmos [Mr. Richardson] has been put upon the bill, to call for the previous question?

Mr. Stephens. It is. The object is to bring the House directly to a vote on the substitute. That is the object of my motion; and it is the object of the friends of the bill that we should have a vote upon the subject immediately, and then go to the other business of the country.

Mr. Chandler. I presume, Mr. Chairmao, that this is one of those motions for amondment—and going, as it does, to the decision of the whole matter—on which we can be allowed five minutes for its defence and five minutes for its opposition.

The Chair. The gentleman has five minutes in which he may oppose the motion.

Mr. Chandler. I do not rise to argue the point, but only to express my regret at this wicked—

Mr. Dean. I rise to a question of order. The Chairman. The gentleman will state his question of order.

Mr. Dean. My point of order is this: We have a motion pending, made by the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. Richar and from Illinois [Mr. Richar and the subject is to bring the series.

Mr. Dean. My point of order is this: We have a motion pending, made by the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. Richar and the subject is to bring the series.

Mr. Dean. I rise to a question of order.

Mr. Paller made no reply.

The Chairman. At all events, the Chair holds that it is too late to take an appeal, the committee heing in the set of dividing.

Mr. Dean. I rise to a question of order.

The Chairman. The gentleman will state his question of order.

Mr. Dean. My point of order is this: We have a motion pending, made by the gentleman from Illinoie, [Mr. Richarder,] to strike out the enacting clause, and to insert a substitute; and I insist that, while that is pending, no other motion to strike out is in order.

The Chairman. The Chair overrules the point of order of the gentleman from New York.

Mr. Orr. The motion of the gentleman from Illinois is to strike out all after the enacting clause, and to insert a substitute.

Mr. Chandler. I rise solemnly to protest against this extra gag which is applied to the passage of this bill, and to say that, while it is possible, a majority may thus ride rough.

Mr. Preston. I dislike to vice to a meeticn.

Committee.

The Chairman. That is understood.

Mr. Campbell. Upon that motion I demand

Mr. Hibbard. I submit to the Chair tha upon the vote just taken the Committee rises, as a matter of course, and reports the bill. The Chairman. The Chair supposes that the bill must be reported under a previous or-der of the House when the Committee rises. A motion that the Committee rise should be enter-

Mr. Dean. 1 rise to a question of order. Mr. Washburn. Mr. Speaker, Mr. Speak The Speaker. Gentlemen will suspend

moment, until the Chair announces the report of the Committee.

The report of the Chairman of the Committee of the Whole was then formally le was then formally announced by

Mr. Richardson addressed the Chair.
Mr. Dean raised the question of order, that
less than a quorum of a Committee could not rise and report to the House.

The Speaker stated that the Chair had knowledge of the number that voted in Com-

mittee.
Mr. Dean moved that the House adjourn The Speaker stated that Mr. Richardson had the floor, and the gentleman from New York, not having the floor, could not move to

Mr. Hughes then raised a question of order as to the proceedings of the Committee, which was not audible to the Reporter, and which was not audible to the Reporter, and which was overruled by the Chair.

Mr. Meacham rose to a question of privilege. He said that, under the 34th rule, members had the right in Committee to move amendments to a bill pending, and to support them in five to a procedure. Having been depied this

minutes' speeches. Having been denied this privilege, they should go back in Committee and regain their rights.

The Speaker stated that the question raised by the gentleman from Vermont was not a point of order that the Chair could decide.

Mr. Richardson then demanded the previous question on the report of the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

Mr. Washburn, of Maine, moved to lay the bill on the table.

Mr. Ellison rose to a question of order: That, by the report of the tellers, no quorum having voted on the motion that the Committee rise, all that could have been done in that case was to have the roll called, and the ab-

case was to have the roll called, and the absentees reported to the House.

The Speaker stated that that was a question of order for the decision of the Committee, and not one to be decided by the Chair.

Mr. Olds. Can I be allowed to make an

explanation?
Cries of "object;" and a voice, "we will no hear a word."
The Speaker stated the question to be

The Speaker stated the question to be on the motion that the bill be laid on the table. Mr. Dean moved that the House adjourn, and on this motion demanded the yeas and nays; which were ordered.

Mr. Pringle moved that when the House adjourn to-day, it adjourn to meet on Wednesday next.

Mr. Meaoham demanded the yeas and nays

Many objections were made.

Mr. Dickinson called for the reading of the solution, for information; which was objectresolution, for information; which was object ed to by many members.

Mr. Campbell moved to suspend the rules, to enable him to offer his resolution.

The Speaker stated that under a suspension

Mr. Wheeler moved that when the House of the purpose of facilitating and not retarding the public business; and that all motions made, as the present and sundry previous motions have evidently been made, with the sole and unconcealed object of embarrassing and proventing the legitimate action of this House, are clearly and unquestionably out of order, and for these reasons: that the whole theory of our Government is based upon the right of the majority to govern fairly, and not despotically."

Mr. Campbell objected to the further reading of the point of order. He objected to the reading of any article on a point of order.

The Speaker overruled the question raised by the gentleman from New York; when Mr. Walsh said he would withdraw his argument, as he found gentlemen could not stand it. [Laughter.]

The following is the country of the clayton provise and a few verbal alterations, and demanded the previous question.

Mr. Dean called for the reading of the substitute, and it was read, its reading occupying nearly an hour.

Mr. Dean called for the reading occupying the legitimate action of this House, are clearly and house, are clearly and hour.

The previous question was then seconded.

Mr. Edgerton said that there were no provisions in the bill which required, under the 133d rule, that it should be discussed in Committee of the Whole; but it contained a proposition for a tax or charge upon the people, which, under the 131st rule, must not be discussed in Committee of the Whole. The bill provided that there should be appropriated annually the usual sum to be expended by the Governor to defract the fragment of the Solicitor of American and Foreign Patents, People's Patent Office, 86 Nassau st. New Yor.

THE PEOPLE'S JOURNAL, a record of Science Mechanics, Invention, and Agriculture, Publishes With shout six under the sum of th

[Laughter.]
[The following is the remainder of the pa er:
"That the majority during the whole dis cussion of the question now at issue, have al ready acted with a liberality and forbearance unparalleled; and that any further extension of it, while subversive of the public interest would tend to establish a precedent which

would enable any captions minority to entirely control the legislation of the country."] The motion to adjourn was then disagreed to—yeas 64, nays 118.

The question recurred on laying on the table the appeal of Mr. Campbell from the decision of the Chair.

Mr. Goodrich asked to be excused from vo-0-yeas 64, navs 118.

ting on that motion.

Mr. Clingman raised the question, that the motion was not in order, as the previous que tion had been demanded; which, cutting o all amendments, must necessarily out off the motion of the gentleman from Massachusetts. The Speaker decided that the motion was

Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, moved that when the House adjourn to-day, it adjourn to meet on Wednesday.

Mr. Clingman raised the question, that the

notion was not in order, the House having al-ready refused to adjourn over to Wednesday. The Speaker stated that he desired to enforce the rules practically and justly. He decided the motion to adjourn until Wednesday to be in order, it being a privileged one. Mr. Hibbard appealed from the decision of the Chair.
Mr. Campbell wished to know, as there were

two appeals already pending, if a third one could now be entertained?

Mr. Clingman suggested that the appeals were all on different subjects.

Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, moved to lay the Vere all on different subjects.

Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, moved to lay the ppeal of Mr. Hibbard on the table; upon which motion the yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. Campbell moved a call of the House.

The Speaker. The motion is not in order.

Mr. Campbell. I take an appeal from that lecision, as there are only three pending.

The Speaker. The Chair cannot entertain Mr. Elliott, English, Faulkner, Florence, Goode, Mr. Elliott, English, Faulkner, Florence, Goode, Crean, Green Wood, Green Hamilton, Sampson.

the appeal.

Mr. Campbell. The Chair entertains three appeals, but not a fourth one, if I understand

The Speaker. The Clerk will call the roll. The roll was accordingly called on the mo-ion to lay the appeal of Mr. Hibbard on the

tion to lay the appeal of Mr. Hibbard on the table, and the vote was as follows: yeas 85, nays 104.

So the House refused to lay the appeal on the table.

The question was then taken, "Shall the decision of the Chair (ruling the motion to adjourn until Wednesday in order) stand as the judgment of the House?" and it was decided in the negative—yeas 87, nays 98.

So the decision of the Chair was overruled.

The question was then taken on the motion of the Chair was overruled.

The question was then taken on the motion of the Chair was overruled.

The question was then taken on the motion of the Chair was overruled.

The question was then taken on the motion of Mr. Campbell that the House adjourn, and The question was then taken on the motion of Mr. Campbell that the House adjourn, and it was disagreed to—yeas 73, nays 100.

The question then recurred, "Shall the decision of the Chair (tuling it to be in order for a member to ask to be excused from voting after the previous question had been demanded) stand as the judgment of the House?" and being taken, it was decided in the negative—yeas 82, nays 100.

So the decision of the Chair was reversed.
Mr. Morgan moved that the House adjourn; which motion was negatived—yeas 68, nays 105.

The question then recurred on the motion of Mr. Clingman to lay on the table the appeal of Mr. Campbell, from the decision of the Chair, that a motion to suspend the rules was not in order.

The Speaker reviewed the decision he first made on this point, and now ruled the motion out of order, on the ground that it could not be made after a demand for the previous question. This, the Chair stated, was in accordance with his ruling on former occasions.

made on this point, and now ruled the motion out of order, on the ground that it could not be made after a demand for the previous question. This, the Chair stated, was in accordance with

Yates—100.

The announcement of the result was received with great applause, mingled with many hisses, and there were loud ories of "order," "order." his ruling on former occasions.

The appeal of Mr. Campbell was then laid on the table—yeas 114, nays 67.

The appeal of Mr. Campbell was then laid on the table—yeas 114, nays 67.

Mr. Banks moved to reconsider the vote by which the appeal was laid on the table, and asked leave to refer to a precedent to show that the decision of the Chair was not in accordance with former ruling.

Mr. Clingman and others objected.

Mr. Orr said that the gentleman could find precedents for any motion. Chair will direct the galleries to be cleared.

Mr. Riohardson. I hope perfect order will be preserved. I move to reconsider the vote, and move to lay the motion to reconsider on

precedents for any motion.

Mr. Bridges said the Speaker could look not ordered.

The motion of Mr. Richardson was then agreed to. the precedent next week.

Mr. Waleh moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table.

Mr. Wheeler moved that the House adjourn;

which motion was negatived—yeas 75, nays

114.

agreed to.

The question being on the title of the bill,
Mr. Richardson demanded the previous question; which was seconded, and under its operation the title was agreed to. 114.

The question was then taken on the motion

The question recurred on ill be laid on the table. The motion to adjourn was then negatived.

Mr. Richardson then moved to reconsider the vote by which the title was agreed to; and also moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table; which latter motion was agreed to.

And then, at half past eleven o'clock, P. M., the House adjourned.

into the House, but must be discussed in Committee of the Whole. The bill provided that there should be appropriated annually the usual sum to be expended by the Governor to defray the contingent expenses of the Territory, &c. The 131st rule required that "no motion or proposition for a tax or a charge upon the people shall be discussed the day on which it is made or offered, and every such proposition shall receive its first discussion in a Committee of the Whole House." Now, he held that the bill contained a proposition for a tax and charge upon the National Treasury, and must therefore be discussed in Committee of the Whole.

The Speaker overruled the point of order, on the ground that the bill had been discussed in Committee of the Whole.

The Speaker. Very true; but the bill itself has been so considered, which brings it within the meaning of the rule, according to the universal practice of the House.

Mr. Edgerton. Any proposition that proposes a charge upon the National Treasury must be considered in Committee of the Whole.

The Speaker. That is also true.

Mr. Edgerton. Any proposition that proposes a charge upon the National Treasury must be considered in Committee of the Whole.

The Speaker. The Lair of the Whole.

The Speaker. The Lair of the Whole.

The Speaker. The Chair overrules the question of order.

The main guestion—upon the substitute—

The main guestion—upon the

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1,600 tion of order.

The main question—upon the substitute—was then ordered to be now put—yeas 116, nava 90. nays 90.

Mr. Morgan moved that the Mouse adjourn, and on this motion demanded the yeas and nays; which were not ordered.

The question was then taken viva voce, when there was only one response in the affirmative, which caused great laughter and clapping of

hands.

The question then recurred on the substitute to by the following vote: yeas 115, naye 96.
Mr. Millson moved that the bill be laid on A Perpetual Loan, without security or in-

Mr. Clingman raised the question, that the motion was not in order after the previous question had been seconded and the main queson ordered to be put.

The Speaker decided that the motion was in

A "Jules Gurgensen" fine Gold Wat
warranted a perfect time-keeper
A "Cooper" fine gold Lever Watch
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6 fine gold Ladies' Diamond
6 fine gold Ladies' Enamel
5 beautiful Gold Lockets
1 Ladies' Fashionable Gold Set, compris
Bracelets, Ear-rings, and Pin
do.
6 do. order.

And the question being taken thereon, it was decided in the negative—yeas 100, nays Mr. Matteson moved that the House adjourn; which motion was negatived.

The bill was then ordered to be engressed for a third reading, by yeas 112, nays 99. The question being on the passage of the

coffer—113. NAYS—Messrs. Ball, Banks, Belcher, Ben

The Speaker. Unless order be preserved the

on the title was agreed to.

Mr. Sage moved that the House adjourn.

Mr. Letcher moved that when the House djourn, it adjourn to meet on Wednesday next.

The Speaker ruled the motion out of order, a accordance with the former decision of the

Mr. Letcher appealed from that decision, then the Chair was sustained—yeas 99, nays

Mr. Richardson demanded the previous question; which motion was seconded, and under its operation the bill was passed by the follow-ing vote:

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